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GAZETTEER

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

B VOLUME I

KARACHI DISTRICT

COMPILED BY

J. W. SMYTH

Indian Civil Service

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PREFACE.

The materials for the "B" Volumes of the "Sind Gazetteer" were collected by the late Mr. Aitken, though at the time of his retirement in 1907 he had only been able to finish the draft of the Karachi Volume. It is only fair to his memory that it should be stated that this volume, though now brought up-to-date and in consequence re-written in parts, is almost entirely based upon his draft. In the preparation of the volume the compiler desires to acknowledge the assistance which he has received from the Collector of Karachi, the Chairman of the Port Trust, and the Commissioner's Uncovenanted Assistant, Mr. G. Birch.

J. W. S.

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CHAPTER I OF "A" VOLUME.

Position and Area.

The Karachi District, named from its chief town, lies between 23° 35′ and 26° 22′ north latitude and between 66° 42′ and 68° 48′ east longitude and occupies the south-west corner of the Province of Sind. It has an area of 11,971 square miles. From its most westerly point, Cape Monze, or Ras Muari, its boundary, defined by the Habb river, beyond which is the Las Beyla State, runs north-east, then, gradually turning, points at last due north where it meets the Khirthar range of hills, which separate it from the Sehwan Taluka of the Larkana District. That district here penetrates the Karachi District, dividing it into two prongs and forming its northern boundary. The point of the eastern prong touches the Indus, which thence becomes the boundary of the Karachi District, running south-east and south and separating it from the Hyderabad District as far as Jerruck (Jhirak), where it passes beyond the river, being bo nded first by the Guni and Badin Talukas of the Hyderabad District, then by the Rann of Cutch and the broad Khori creek. From this, its most southerly point, the limits of the district run north-west to Cape Monze again, with the sea for their boundary all the way.

Physical Aspects.

In its physical aspects the district includes samples of all the features of nature to be found in Sind. Kohistan in the north, where the Kirthar range penetrates the district for thirty miles, flanked and followed up by minor ranges, has been described as "a succession of broad valleys lying between ranges of hills running generally north and south. . . . The valleys are more or less level and fairly covered with grass or brushwood: the hills are bare and mostly composed of limestone; looking at them they give little idea of containing any vegetation, but large flocks of sheep subsist on them and select these bare hills as grazing grounds in preference to the more grassy plains." Southwards towards Karachi the country degenerates into sandy wastes, uncultivated

and almost devoid of vegetation, but much broken up by short ranges of low, stony hills, and intersected by the nais, or torrent beds, which carry the drainage of the Kohistan to the Indus. The southern limit of this tract may be defined by a straight line drawn from Karachi to Tatta. South of this lies the Delta, a triangle with Tatta for its apex and the sea coast for its base. Tatta is, strictly speaking, well out of the Delta now, for the old branch of the Indus which ran past it into the Gharo creek silted up about 130 years ago and is only represented by the Kalri canal now. Another branch of the river, more recently extinct, has become the Baghar canal. The apex of the Delta now is at the bifurcation of the Ochito and the Haidari (Mutni), a few miles below Kotri Allahrakhio Shah in the Ghorabari Taluka. Between this point and the sea the country is cut up by a network of branches of the river, passing into creeks and connected by cross-channels, and the aspect which it presents varies with the distance from the sea. Along the coast a strip of 5 or 6 miles in breadth, which is so liable to submergence at high tides that it is always moist, supports a growth of small coarse grass and rushes, which in turn support innumerable buffaloes, so that this tract presents a more lively and populous scene than is met with further inland. To the west, as far as Karachi, large tracts of wind-blown sand-hills present a sample, on a small scale, of the desert of Thar and Parkar. Where the influence of fresh water begins to predominate over the salt, grass and mangrove swamps and sand give place to tamarisk and rice fields. In the south-eastern quarter of the Delta, however, there is a wide expanse of absolute salt waste, embracing a large part of the Shahbandar and Jati Talukas, which is almost uninhabitable for man or beast. In this, between the Sir and Khori creeks, lie the great Sirganda salt deposits, many square miles of solid salt. The upper portions of these talukas with Ghorabari, Mirpur Sakro, Sujawal and Mirpur Bathoro consist of fertile rice country, with tamarisk and khabar in all waste places, and diversified by groves of babul, wide dhands and perennial marshes.

Hills.

The hills of Sind, with few and unimportant exceptions lie to the west of the Indus Valley, and the Karachi District has a fair share of them. The Khirthar range, 150 miles in length

and rising in one peak to a height of of 6,878 feet above the sea, forms the boundary of Sind from the extreme north-west point of the Upper Sind Frontier to the junction of the Larkana with the Karachi District, after which point, turning a little eastward, it constitutes for more than 20 miles the boundary of the two and terminates near the Baran river at about 25° 43′ north latitude. This is the "Hala" range of English maps and old writers.* About 30 miles of it belong to the Karachi District. Its general height further north is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, but it falls very much towards its southern extremity and even isolated peaks seldom rise above 3,500 feet. The next most important range has been named by us the Laki because it first attracts attention near the town of that name in the Manjhand Mahal, a little to the north-west of which it commences. It is not the custom of the country to give names to ranges but to peaks and localities: so the local names of this range are numerous. The two hills between which the Baran cuts through the chain are Surjano and Sambok; north of the latter is Ehri, then Narero, then Hotiano. Running first due south, the Laki range divides Kohistan from Kotri Taluka and then, turning a little to the west near Thano Bula Khan, from Tatta Taluka. The total length of this range is about 80 miles and it attains an elevation of 1,640 feet near its northern extremity. To the south and west of these two ranges there is a series of gradually decreasing limestone hills, all running more or less north and south. One such, the Kambu range, about 15 miles in length and attaining in the middle to 2,340 feet, seems to continue the Khirthar range beyond the Baran river, running due south. West of this is the Dumbar range, about 15 miles in length. West of this again, where the Habb river joins the Sind Frontier, the much higher Bedur range, which forms the eastern watershed of that river, sends a spur into Sind. Another well marked line of hills runs east of the river from Mangho Pir to Cape Monze, and eastward of this the country round about Karachi is for the most part broken up into small ranges, or ridges, individually insignificant. A large part of the Kotri Taluka and the Manjhand Mahal is also hilly and a hilly tract runs southward from Kotri to Jerruck and

* The name Khirthar appears to have been given to this range by the Geological Survey Department. It is applied locally to the southern extremity of it.

Tatta. The Makli hills, close by Tatta, are a rocky elevation, 18 miles in length by 4 in breadth, well known on account of the tombs which have been erected upon them.

Rivers.

The rivers of Sind, with the great exception of the Indus which is described in the "A" Volume, are ordinarily dry; but very little rain suffices to flood them from bank to bank, and the impediment which they may then offer to all traffic and military movements has given them importance. They are carefully noted in all the early reports of routes. They gain another claim to consideration from the fact that, though there may be no water in their beds, there is often a good deal under them, so that a broad tract of fields and gardens marks their course in many places. The Habb, which is said to take its origin in the Baluchistan hills, not far from Kalat, joins the Sind Frontier where it is crossed by the Kandahar road and defines it for the final 70 miles of its course, and falls into the sea on the north-western side of Cape Monze. This may indeed be called a permanent stream, for, though it does not flow above ground continuously, it is never without water in disconnected pools of such depth and amplitude that they harbour the mahseer and other smaller fish. After heavy rain a very large body of water comes down this stream. Between fifty and sixty years ago an attempt to use this river for irrigational purposes was made by Khan Bahadur Murad Khan to whom the British Government has granted 33,719 acres of land near its banks. At a cost of three lakhs of rupees he constructed a dam 800 feet in length and 15 in height, but the work was swept away by an unusually heavy flood. Further schemes on a more extensive scale were only arrested by his death.

The next most important river in the district is the Baran, which rises in the Khirthar range, rounds its southern extremity, then flows southwards again to near Thano Bula Khan, where it turns eastward, cuts its way through the Laki hills and finally falls into the Indus four miles south of Kotri, which more than once has came nigh being wiped out of existence by it. Deep drains and strong dams seemed to have removed this danger. The scenery where this torrent has cloven a passage through the hills is very striking. Its total length is about 90 miles. The Malir, a stream of less

size; drains the country north-east of Karachi for a distance of 60 miles and falls into Ghizri Bandar. The course of the Lyari is round the town of Karachi, and its waters go into the harbour. Its rise after rain is very sudden. Elsewhere, especially in the north, there are many similar channels which carry rain water from the hills to the Indus, or diffuse it on the low grounds and make cultivation possible. The most important of these is the Sann, which often pours a great volume of water into the Indus.

Floods.

Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished in restraining the annual overflow of the Indus by protective bunds, it is not probable that the lowlands of the Delta will ever be safe from occasional destructive floods. Heavy rain also brings down torrents from the hill country in a surprisingly short time, which the water-courses are quite inadequate to carry off safely. In the past such floods have been frequent and sometimes disastrous, as in 1882, when the inundation surpassed all previous records and canals were breached and overtopped; and in 1892, when heavy rain, combined with floods from the hills, covered the face of the country with water, breaking the canals and almost totally destroying the kharif crops in the Jhirak and Shah Bandar Divisions and causing widespread distress. In 1895 the river rose unusually early, standing at 17 feet on the Kotri gauge on June 26th. On August 17th it reached its then record of 22·7½ inches. The embankments of the Baghar and Kalri canals and most of the bunds on either side of the river were breached, and the consequent floods destroyed the entire kharif crop. Finally in 1914 the gauge reading on August 11th reached the highest point ever recorded, i.e., 23·8 inches. In this year the bunds of the Shahbandar Division stood, but that in Ghorabari Taluka burst, and an enormous area of that taluka was flooded, there being a great destruction of property as well as of the crops. The town of Kotri also was only with difficulty saved from submersion.

Climate.

The climate of Karachi is the best in Sind and one of the best anywhere in the plains of India since the fierce heat of summer is tempered by a breeze from the sea, which, however, is not so moisture-laden and depressing as it is on the Bombay coast.

Generally the sea breeze begins to blow fitfully in March and settles down in April, after which a strong and steady wind from W.-S.-W. night and day is the rule till October. While this lasts the thermometer rarely rises above 93° or falls below 75°, while the humidity of the air ranges from 75° to 85°. But about May and again in October, or earlier, disturbances are liable to occur, the wind suddenly shifting: then the thermometer rises to over 100° while humidity falls by from 20° to 50°. These hot, dry blasts rarely last as long as a week. In November the land breeze sets in and for four months the prevailing direction is E.-N.-E., the temperature gradually sinking until it may range for days together between 60° and 40°, which is the lowest officially registered, though ice has been found in the public gardens at Karachi and precious plants have been severely frost-bitten. Humidity is very variable during the cold season, but the air is never dry with the dryness of Northern India. As far as can be judged from the materials available, the greatest difference between the dry-bulb and wet-bulb thermometers occurs in October, the least in April. Details of temperature for 17 years are given in Table III. The highest temperature recorded was 116° in May 1901, which was quite exceptional; the lowest 40° in January of several years. In the last seven years the thermometer never reached 100°. The greatest range of temperature in one month was 43° in January 1902. These figures are for Karachi and may be taken as approximately applicable to all the coast talukas. Towards Tatta and Kotri the average maximum is higher, the thermometer rising commonly above 100° from April to October inclusive; and the average minimum lower, 32° being registered occasionally. With respect to the sensations of the inhabitants the principal climatic difference is perhaps this, that at Kotri the westerly winds of the hot season come from the Kohistan and not from the sea: consequently the heat is a dry heat. In winter, with the northerly winds blowing from the Indus Valley, there is not the same difference. Information about the climatic conditions of the Kohistan is not available, Thano Bula Khan being the only station at which even the rainfall is registered. The higher hills might afford pleasant sanitaria, but for the insuperable obstacle that there is no water on them.

Rainfall. The rainfall of the Karachi District varies extraordinarily from year to year, being dependent on what may be called accidental causes. The regular monsoon winds bring no rain to arid plains which receive them into an atmosphere hotter and drier than themselves, but when some cyclonic disturbance causes the wind to veer round to an unusual direction, rain frequently follows. During the last twenty years the annual fall at Karachi itself has fluctuated between a few cents and nearly 20 inches. In 1851 a fall of 22·19 was reported between 5th July and 3rd August. From Table II-A it will be seen that August is the month in which most rain falls, then July, then September; but there may be none in these three months. It is very rare for the first three months of the year to be without rain, though the amounts may be small. Thus there are normally two periods of rain, with two dry intervals, for October and November are practically rainless, and April and May nearly so. The distribution of rain in the district appears also to be subject to no law. Table II-B shows that the normal mean ranges from 0″·84 at Manjhand to 9″·18 at Tatta or about 4 inches; but in 1909 when Manjhand had 1″·37, Tatta registered 6″·59. Upon the whole, the average is lowest in the region lying along the right bank of the Indus and highest on the coast, but the difference is small. The highest rainfall on record was 41·22 at Shahbandar in 1913. In the hill country of Kohistan there is only one registering station and there the average is comparatively high—8″·54.

POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF "A" VOLUME.

Census Details. The figures given in Table I are those of the census of 1911. Of the total population of 521,721, Mussalmans made up 396,334 or about 76 per cent, and Hindus 111,521 or about 21 per cent; of the remainder, 9,013 were Christians and the rest Jews, Parsis, etc.

A kind of census was carried out in 1854, but the results are of no value. There have since been four prior to that of 1911, from which, after making allowance for the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas, which were transferred from Karachi to Larkana District in 1901, we get the following figures for the district as now constituted :—

1872 ..	.. 324,921
1881 ..	.. 401,046
1891 ..	.. 411,004
1901 ..	.. 446,513

From these figures it appears that the rate of increase has been 16 per cent for the nine years ending 1881, 9 and 8 per cent for the next two decades and 9 per cent for the decade ending in 1911.

Proportion of the Sexes. The numerical relations of the sexes is shown in the following table :—

Proportion of females per 1,000 males in			
Total population.	Home-born population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
773	851	810	681

The disporportion of females is greater than it was in 1901, and is to some extent explained by comparing the figures in the different columns. There are fewer females among the Hindus, many of whom keep their families in Hyderabad or elsewhere, than among Mussalmans, and far fewer proportionally in the total than in the home-born population, showing that immigrants without families are

responsible for much of the disparity. In the town of Karachi with its large foreign elements, this disparity is very striking. The number of females in the city and cantonment in 1911 was only 61,670 as against 90,233 males. But after all has been said, the paucity of females in Sind remains unexplained.

Distribution.

The density of the population works out to 44 per square mile for the whole district or 32 per square mile if the town of Karachi be excluded. The most populous rural tract is the Delta, especially the talukas of Mirpur Bathoro and Sujawal, which show 145 and 129 to the square mile respectively; and the least is, of course, the hill country: the Kohistan Mahal shows only 10.

Census.	Population.	Rate of increase.
		Per cent.
1872 ..	56,753	..
1881 ..	73,560	29
1891 ..	105,199	43
1901 ..	116,663	10
1911 ..	151,903	23

The proportion of the population concentrated in towns was 34 per cent in 1911 as against 31 in 1901. The growth of the town of Karachi fully explains the increase. The rate at which it has grown during the last 39 years is shown in the margin. Excluding the cantonment, the population as ascertained in the census of 1911 was 140,511, which for an area of 66 square miles gives 2,068 per mile.

Migration.

Cutch ..	25,217
Kathiawar ..	15,963
Baluchistan ..	14,812
Hyderabad ..	12,205
Punjab ..	7,467
Ratnagiri ..	5,036
United Provinces, Agra and Oudh.	4,016
Rajputana ..	3,721
Larkana ..	2,616
Surat ..	2,334
North-West Frontier Province ..	2,159
Satara ..	1,826
Goa ..	1,768
Sukkur ..	1,654
Bombay ..	1,621
Afghanistan ..	1,444
Ahmedabad ..	1,116
Poona ..	1,033
Others ..	10,393
Total ..	116,401

The proportion of residents whose home is not in the district is very large. In 1881 it was 18 per cent of the whole, in 1891 it sank to 16 per cent, but in 1901 it rose again to 23 per cent, and in 1911 it was 22 per cent. The countries or districts from which most of the immigrants had come in the last mentioned year are shown in the margin. The largest number came from Cutch, Kathiawar and Baluchistan, and the majority of these were labourers on the rice fields in the coast talukas and also at Karachi. Hyderabad furnished the next largest contingent, which would consist of men in Government service, or in business.

Religion.

The population, classified according to their religions, consisted in 1911 of 396,334 Mussalmans, 111,521 Hindus, 9,013 Christians, 2,202 Zoroastrians, 650 Jains and 278 "others." The number of Christians is larger than anywhere else in Sind owing to the British troops stationed at Karachi and the number of Goanese. These were attracted by the prospect of Government employment immediately after the British occupation and have remained.

Prominent Tribes and Families.

The chiefs of the following tribes reside in the district :—

Numria, Jokhia, Karmati, Jat.

The Numrias, Lumrias or Naumardis (see "A" Volume, page 178), classified among Samas in Table VI, constitute a large part of the population of Las Bela and held most of the Kohistan at the time of British conquest. Their present chief is Malk Sobdar Khan walad Malk Sardar Khan, a First Class Jagirdar (see "A" Volume, Chapter IX, Alienations). He resides at Kotri. Another First Class Jagirdar of the same tribe, Malk Dodo Khan walad Malk Salar Khan, resides at Thano Bula Khan.

The Jokhias, also included in Samas (see "A" Volume, page 174), infested the Delta two centuries ago, robbing merchants, and dominated the country about Karachi under the Mirs, enjoying lucrative privileges in return for the duty of furnishing a contingent of fighting men when required. The Jam of the Jokhias, Jam Murad Alikhan, a First Class Jagirdar and an Honorary Magistrate, resides at Malir.

The Karmatis are a Baluch tribe, deriving their name, it is said, from Karmat in Makran, where they were settled for some time before they came into Sind. They penetrated to Mirpur Sakro where their chief obtained a jagir on the condition that he should muster his tribe for the defence of Tatta when required. The present chief is Jam Punhu walad Khairo Khan. Other First Class Jagirdars of this tribe in the same taluka are Ali Muhammed walad Ibrahim Khan, Ghulam Muhammad walad Khudabakhsh, Jaffar Muhammad walad Alibakhsh, Allah Bindo walad Jamal Khan and Jamal Khan walad Mir Ali. In the beginning of 1843 these three tribes gathered together under orders from the Mirs of Hyderabad to attack the British

camp at Karachi, but the news of the battle of Miani dispersed them.

The Jats (see "A" Volume, page 174) are found all over Sind, but those in the south acknowledge as their chief a Malk who held lands in the Jati Taluka (which perhaps took its name from them) under title deeds from the Emperors of Delhi. The present representative is Malk Muhammad Sidiq walad Malk Ghulam Hussein, First Class Jagirdar.

Besides these chiefs there are the following First Class Jagirdars of other tribes in the district :—

Mir Ali Muhammad Khan Ahmad Ali Khan and Mir Ghulam Haidar Khan Jan Muhammad Khan of the Khanani Talpur family are First Class Jagirdars in Ghorabari Taluka, though they reside at Digri in the Thar and Parkar District and Husri in the Hyderabad District respectively. Rashid Khan walad Gawhar Khan of the Mari (Baluch) tribe is a First Class Jagirdar in the Manjhand Mahal, but resides at Berani in the Sinjhoro Taluka of the Nawabshah District.

Two places in the district, Tatta and Laki, are especially associated with those families of Saiyids who immigrated into Sind centuries ago and continued to exercise so potent an influence in the affairs of the country down to the time of British rule. They were feared and favoured and in many cases endowed by the rulers of each successive dynasty. In Tatta they founded many colleges for the study of Arabic learning, and it became what might be called one of the Universities of Sind, Bukkur being the other. Like the religious orders in Europe in the middle ages they did not confine themselves to religion and learning, but acquired great political power and used it, not always in the interests of peace. During the government of Sir Charles Napier their claim to the continuance of the allowances which they had been accustomed to receive from the Talpurs was refused, the Government of India considering that "the allowances were not granted for the maintenance of any mosque or religious establishment of any kind, but were given as a daily allowance for the support of Saiyids and other persons reputed holy," and that they were not "of that description which it could at any time have been held binding on the British Government to continue." Sir Bartle Frere revived the

question, however, and proposed, with the view of turning the Saiyids from a life of religious idleness to the pursuit of agriculture, that they should be granted so much land at half the usual assessment as would amount to a remission of Rs. 6,000 a year. The Government of India assented, but the measure failed owing to the disinclination and unfitness of the Saiyids for agricultural pursuits. Finally the Government of India sanctioned an annual money payment of Rs. 6,000 to the whole body, leaving them to make their own arrangements for its distribution, and this arrangement still continues in force. The Government of India desired that an endeavour should be made to buy up the interests of the recipients by a ready-money payment, but they showed no desire to accept such an offer. The principal families of Tatta Saiyids are the following :—

Shukr Illahi Shirazi. These are Husaini Saiyids and Shias. They state that their progenitor, Saiyid Shukrullah, came to Sind with Shah Beg Arghun (A. D. 1521) and was appointed kazi of Tatta. The historian Alisher of Tatta, author of the "Tuhfat-ul-kiram," was of this family.

Mirki, also Husaini and Shia, descended from Saiyid Muhammad Mirak, who is said to have come in the train of Shah Beg Arghun and settled at Tatta. He is reputed to have amassed great wealth, but his descendants are very poor. Most of them live at Ghorabari and some at Tatta.

Anjvi Shirazi (commonly called Nakvi), also Husaini and Shia. These came to Sind, according to their tradition, during the reign of Jam Salah-ud-din, one of the early Sâma kings (in the 15th century) and settled in Tatta, where they reside still, above 50 in number. They have many murids (disciples).

Mazandrani Lodhi, also Husaini and Shia, descended from Saiyid Badrudin, who is said to have come to Tatta in 967 A. H. (=1559 A. D.). They are few in number and live at Tatta.

The Lakiari Saiyids, so called because they first settled at Laki, where most of them are still to be found, suppose that they came to Sind in the ninth century. They live also at Amri, Manjhand and other places in Manjhand Mahal. The mujawar of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan belongs to this family and is considered the head of it.

AGRICULTURE.

Tables VII and VIII.

CHAPTER V OF "A" VOLUME.

The increase in extent of area (table VII) is mainly due to the results of survey operations. The "Others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) unculturable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands and saline tracts; (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and municipal buildings, parade grounds, etc.; (3) lands set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas; and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

A large part of this district, including the whole of the Kohistan Mahal of the Kotri Division, is mountainous or hilly. The Tatta Division is also on the northern and western division diversified to some extent by elevated land, but Shahbandar, the southernmost division of the Karachi District, is altogether low and flat and appears an endless plain intersected by numerous creeks and channels. The cultivation is dependent on the Indus, which forms the eastern boundary of the district for so many miles, on several canals taking out of it, and on the hill torrents of the Baran, Malir and others. The cultivation of the district is increasing owing to constant improvements in the means of irrigation. The nature of the soil and cultivation in each taluka is briefly as follows:—

Tatta Division consists of the talukas of Tatta, Mirpur Sakro, Ghorabari and Karachi.

Tatta.—Its alluvial portion consists of a narrow irregular tract bordering on the Indus. The northern half is much interrupted by hills, whilst in the south a range known as the Makli hills skirts the western side of the taluka to the boundary of Ghorabari. It is watered by the Kalri, Baghar and other canals. About 80 per cent of the cultivation is by flow.

Mirpur Sakro.—About half of the taluka is unfit for habitation and has not been divided into dehs. The inhabited portion lies to the east. The western half consists mostly of kalar land, while towards the sea tidal creeks

break the coast line and, overflowing the land, form extensive mangrove swamps. The taluka is watered by the Baghar and other Government canals, but the water supply is only fair. About three-quarters of the cultivation is by flow and the rest by lift.

Ghorabari inclusive of Keti Mahal.—Through this taluka the waters of the river Indus find their principal outlet to the sea by the Ochito and its mouth and irrigate the land. The soil is all alluvial. In the south, below Keti Bandar, there is a considerable area of bhal lands frequently swamped by the sea, but on which red rice is freely cultivated. The water-supply of the taluka away from the river is poor.

Karachi.—This is for the most part a hilly country which depends on rainfall for cultivation. It is, in fact, more pastoral than agricultural. The milch-cows of this taluka have achieved a world-wide reputation, and their export to foreign countries has been a matter of some concern for many years past. A Government cattle farm about eight miles out of Karachi is now to be established to conserve and improve the breed. The wealth of this taluka lies more in its stock than in its crops.

Kotri Division comprises the Kotri Taluka, Kohistan and Manjhand Mahals.

Kotri consists of two distinct portions, a hilly expanse known as the Band Virah Tapa, forming geographically part of Kohistan, and a strip of alluvial soil lying between the hilly portion and the river Indus. The latter is irrigated by the Baghdad, Chhandan, Vachero and other canals. The area of cultivation under flow and lift is about equal.

Kohistan Mahal may be described as a succession of broad valleys lying between ranges of hills running generally north to south. The level both of plains and hills rises as one goes north. The little cultivation is entirely dependent on hill springs and on rain. Keeping sheep and goats is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

Manjhand Mahal.—Most of this consists of rocky hills and high land unfit for cultivation. It is divided into two parts by the North-Western Railway, which also approximately marks the boundary between lands depending for

cultivation on rainfall and lands irrigated by canals or directly from the river. The irrigated portion is again divided into two by the Sann nai, north of which the water supply is derived directly from the river, while the southern portion contains the Government canals Karo, Shah Panjo and Butho. Nearly half the cultivation is dependent on rain and the amount of flow cultivation is only 3 per cent of the whole.

Shahbandar Division comprises the Shahbandar, Jati, Mirpur Bathoro and Sujawal Talukas.

Shahbandar.—Its soil consists of the usual alluvial loam, but with an admixture of sand. In the extreme south, near the sea, however, wheıe the out-flowing watec of the Indus meets the in-coming tides of the sea, a deposit of soil takes place, which consists of a soft slimy mud, locally named bhal, on which rice is grown. The most characteristic feature of the soil generally is that, wherever the silt-laden water of the Indus has ceased to flow over it for a year or two, it turns into kalar, and kalar lands again become cultivable when overflowed for two seasons. The chief canals are the Sattah, Khanto, Ghar and Kodario. Almost the whole of the cultivation is by flow, only about 3 per cent being lift.

Jati.—The portion of the taluka near the coast is a maze of tidal creeks, and further inland a saline plain, with no cultivation and little vegetation, scarcely inhabited by man or beast. The country towards the north-east is culturable waste land, for which at present there is no irrigation available. The principal canals are the Gungro, Saida, Mirza, Sattah and Gungri. Almost the whole of the cultivation is by flow, lift forming a very small proportion.

Sujawal.—The most prominent feature of the country is the great extent of perennial marshes, which fill a chain of depressions running from Wali Shah on the north-westwards to Sujawal and southwards towards the Gungro canal, which now, by new drainage channels, conveys the flood water to the sea below Mughulbhin. For the rest the soil is the usual alluvial loam of Sind, the deposit of the river Indus. Formerly the taluka was subjected to destructive floods from the Indus, but latterly it has been protected by

powerful river embankments. The cultivation is mostly by flow.

Mirpur Bathoro is an alluvial plain well watered by the Pinyari and Mulchand and some minor canals. The level is comparatively high and the taluka is consequently safe from the great floods to which the adjoining depressions of Sujawal are occasionally subjected. The cultivation is mostly by flow.

The various kinds of soil are so called by the people in consideration of the particular crops which can be grown upon them. Thus in practice a 'kalrati' soil is only suitable for rice crops, 'dasar' for juari, bajri and green gram, 'wariasi' for gourds and melons, 'rao' for juari, wheat and green gram. "Shor kalar" is unsuitable for any kind of crop.

The principal crops grown in the district are :—

Kharif Crops.

Rice.—Rice is the staple food crop of the district and is cultivated in all parts except Karachi Taluka and Kohistan and Manjhand Mahals. Both white and red rice are grown, but the latter variety is the more common. The usual white varieties are known as ratria and sathria, whilst the red are called motia, ganja and kambru.

Juari.—More than half the cultivation of this crop is done in the Kotri Taluka, some in Karachi, Tatta and Kohistan. Two varieties, white and red, are grown.

Bajri.—Except in the hilly tracts of Kohistan and Manjhand, bajri is grown throughout the district.

Sesame.—The cultivation of sesame is small and generally distributed.

Green gram.—This is chiefly cultivated in Mirpur Sakro, Karachi, Ghorabari, Shahbandar and Sujawal.

Rabi Crops.

Wheat.—Practically the entire wheat crop is grown along the river Indus in Kotri Taluka. White and red varieties are grown. The crop is principally raised either on kacha and other lands which have been submerged by the spill of the river or of a canal (sailabi) or on lands which

have been given a flooding by wheel irrigation towards the end of the inundation (bosi).

Barley.—Barley is chiefly grown in Tatta, Ghorabari, Mirpur Sakro and Sujawal.

Saria and Jambho.—The cultivation of saria (colza) is chiefly undertaken in Kotri and Mirpur Sakro. Jambho is grown everywhere.

Chickling vetch.—This is principally grown in kacha lands which have been submerged by the spill of the Indus in Kotri, Tatta, Ghorabari and Shahbandar and also on bosi lands.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are cultivated in all talukas. European vegetables are grown in the gardens of Karachi and Malir, and in the Local Fund gardens at the taluka headquarters.

Fruit trees.—Fruit gardens are found at Malir and Karachi. The best mangoes, guavas, figs and plantains in the district are grown at Malir. Grapes are chiefly grown in Karachi. The date-palm only flourishes at Kotri. Coconut trees are found at Karachi and at Keti Bandar.

IRRIGATION.

Tables IX and X.

CHAPTER VI IN "A" VOLUME.

The irrigation system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Irrigation Department. Figures relating to all canals, of which any portion enters the Karachi District, will therefore be found in Table X, and for a full account of these the "A" Volume may be consulted. The extent and methods of cultivation by means of canal water are dealt with under the head "Agriculture."

ECONOMIC.

Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER VII OF "A" VOLUME.

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole province in Chapter VII of "A" Volume and the Karachi district scarcely presents any special feature. There is indeed a remarkable uniformity in the rates of wages in the different districts as shown in Table XII. In Karachi town a coolie can earn perhaps twice what he can anywhere else, but the average is not appreciably affected by that. The price of most grains is lower in Karachi District than elsewhere and all imported articles are naturally cheaper.

COMMUNICATIONS, TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

CHAPTER VIII OF "A" VOLUME.

The district was formerly a difficult country to travel in. North of a line drawn from Karachi to Tatta it consisted of rocky hills or waterless wastes; south of that line it was for half the year a waste of water, where the rice was reaped in boats and the wandering Jats voyaged on floats of grass. Natural conditions remain the same, but in the south the inundation has to some extent been brought under restraint and canals have been bridged, while in the north roads have been made and rest-houses multiplied. Above all a railway now traverses the district from Karachi to Laki with stations on an average at every eighth mile. The railway has been treated as a whole in Chapter VIII of the "A" Volume, and so have the postal and telegraph systems. Something remains to be said about the roads. There are three main lines of road starting from Karachi which follow the old trade routes—one to Tatta and on to Lakhpat in Cutch and two to Sehwan for Shikarpur and the north. Of the latter, one passes through Kotri and is best known as the Hyderabad road. It takes the same course as the railway and is therefore very little used. The stages on the roads are exhibited in the following statements:—

Roads.

Stage.	Distance.	Character of road.	Remarks.
	Miles.		
	Road from Karachi to Sehwan.		
From Karachi to Supuran.	10	Good and runs over an extensive plain.	Musafirkhana; well water.
Damb ..	8	Good for the most part.	Do.
Kadeji ..	12	Good, but rocky near Kadeji.	Camping ground; musafirkhana; Water from nai.
Trak ..	14	Good ..	Well water and camping ground.
Damach ..	10	Fairly good ..	Musafirkhana; well water.
Thano Bula Khan ..	8	Good ..	Chief town in Kohistan; bungalow; musafirkhana and good water from Baran river.
Bachani ..	8½	Fairly good ..	Musafirkhana; good spring water all the year.
Khajur ..	12	Generally good ..	Do.
Pokhran ..	10	Do. ..	Do. The boundary of the Karachi District lies 8 miles beyond Pokhran.
	Road from Karachi to Tatta and Lakhpat.		
From Karachi to Landhi.	12	Sandy and rather heavy in latter half.	Railway station; staging bungalow; good water.

Stage.	Distance.	Character of road.	Remarks.
	Miles.		
Wateji ..	15	Level and good ..	Camping ground and musafirkhana; Local Fund garden and wells.
Gharo ..	10	Do. ..	Staging bungalow and good water. The ruins of Bhambor lie 5 miles distant to the south-east.
Gujo ..	12	Cleared road, heavy and sandy.	Public Works Department bungalow, musafirkhana and camping ground. Good water.
Tatta ..	10	Cleared road, good ..	Staging and district bungalows on the Makli hills; camping ground; water not very good.
Sujawal ..	18	Crosses the Indus by the Saidpur ferry at Machhi's village. Kalar in some portions, shady in others.	District bungalow; musafirkhana; garden and wells.
Mirzo Laghari ..	7	Good and shady in places.	Public Works Department bungalow and well.
Mughulbhin ..	15	Good over an extensive plain.	Public Works Department bungalow and musafirkhana; water plentiful.
Onya ..	20	Do. ..	Musafirkhana; water from kacha wells.
Ver ..	4	Do. ..	Musafirkhana; water supplied from Onya in case of necessity.
Musafirkhana ..	18	The latter portion of the road bad when the tide rises.	A stone musafirkhana built at the expense of the Rao of Cutch. Sweet water is brought from Lakhpat.

Note. The Kori creek is crossed here and Lakhpat is reached.

The road from Kotri to Lakhi takes the following route :—

From Kotri to Petaro.	14	Along the bank of the Indus.	Musafirkhana; Indus water.
Bhian ..	12	Shady ..	Musafirkhana; Local Fund wells.
Manjhand ..	15	Good, but not shady .	The head-quarters of the mahal. A small district bungalow and a musafirkhana; good water. The railway station is a mile to the west.
Sann ..	11	Do. ..	Musafirkhana and Indus water.
Amri ..	12	Do. ..	Staging bungalow and musafirkhana; Indus water.
Laki ..	10	Do. ..	Bungalow and musafirkhana; Indus water. The Laki hot springs are at Dhara Tirth 2 miles to the north-west.

Five miles further, at Morelak, is the boundary of the district.

The other main roads through the district are :—

(1) Dabheji station to Gharo (7 miles), to Mirpur Sakro (15 miles), to Buhara (6 miles), to Garho (18 miles) and to Keti Bandar (16 miles).

(2) Jungshahi to Tatta (13 miles metalled), to Pir Patho (13 miles), to Kotri Allahrakhio Shah (12 miles), to Garho (18 miles) and to Keti Bandar (16 miles).

(3) Kotri to Thano Bula Khan (32 miles).

(4) Sujawal to Mirpur Bathoro (15 miles).

(5) Karachi to Pir Mangho (10 miles) and to the Habb river (7 miles).

With the exception of the roads from Karachi to Pir Mangho and from Jungshahi station to Tatta none of the roads of the district is metalled. Except in municipal towns and cantonments the roads are in charge of the local boards, and up to the present have served their purpose. Hitherto transport has been mainly by camels, and carts have been few. Since the opening of the railway military traffic has practically stopped. With the development of motor transport the metalling of the main roads may become necessary.

In the Delta the traffic is almost entirely by water. Numerous creeks and channels are connected by cross channels, so that small boats can make their way at high water in any direction within a distance of fifteen to twenty miles from the shore.

Traffic between Keti Bandar and Karachi is mainly by sea, except during the monsoon months.

There are numerous ferries plying across the river Indus. The canals are on the whole well bridged.

Trade and Industries.

The great facilities for transport in every direction which exist now make it almost impossible to give any account of trade by districts. The trade of Karachi is nearly an equivalent term for the trade of Sind and it has therefore been treated in Chapter VIII of the "A" Volume. Further information is given below in the article on the Port of Karachi. Within the district the movement of trade consists chiefly in the

flowing together to Karachi of the rice, wheat, wool, bones, hides and other produce of the country, and the distribution from Karachi, by way of the smaller towns, of piece-goods, sugar, kerosine oil and the miscellaneous manufactured articles from Bombay and Europe which people have learned to require. Among these, ironmongery ard chemical dyes may be specially mentioned. The means of transport are road and rail in the northern half of the district and water in the southern. That which takes the former is nowhere registered in a form that can be made use of here, and it is less important. That which takes the latter has two principal gates—Keti Bandar and Sirganda—where it is all registered in the Custom Houses at those places (q. v. under "places of interest"). A good deal of produce, however, finds its way by the Gharo creek to Ghizri Bandar, which is a sub-port of Karachi, and is therefore absorbed in the trade of Karachi. Both Keti Bandar and Sirganda have a certain amount of direct trade with Cutch, Kathiawar and even Zanzibar; but the greater part of their exports first go to Karachi and are eventually included in the foreign or coasting trade of the chief port. The exports of the district, as of the province, always largely exceed the imports and consist almost entirely of raw produce, rice preponderating over all else. There are no arts or manufactures in the district of sufficient importance to deserve mention at all as an element in the trade, though from other points of view some, like the weaving of lungis at Tatta, are interesting. These are described in the general article in the "A" Volume and are mentioned also in connection with places at which they are a speciality. There is, however, one humble industry of the district which should not go altogether unnoticed, because it employs many hands and is also the cause of a local traffic by no means insignificant. This is the manufacture of mats (pankha) from the rank grasses, sar and kanh that grow on the river banks. These mats, which are used for temporary huts, boat awnings and many other purposes, form a very considerable proportion of the cargoes of the boats that ply among the mouths of the Indus and between them and Karachi.

REVENUE.

Tables XIV, XV XXII-A, XXII-B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI-A and XXVI-B.

CHAPTER IX OF "A" VOLUME.

Table XV details the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka of the district. The history of the various kinds of settlements that have been in force in the province from time to time have been given in Chapter IX of the "A" Volume. The irrigational settlement is in force in every taluka, except Karachi, and the Manjhand and Kohistan Mahals. The irrigated portions of Karachi Taluka near Malir and Landhi, comprising three tapas, were settled for the first time in 1911-12. The remainder of the taluka is divided into five tapas which have been roughly surveyed. The rates in force in these are 8 annas per acre for unploughed barani, 12 annas for ploughed barani, Re. 1 for flow aided by lift. In the hilly country of Manjhand and Kohistan it is impossible to bring cultivation under any very definite rules as it depends entirely upon rain, and crops are raised whenever there is sufficient moisture in the soil.

The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "Other Sources," which is intended for miscellaneous sub-heads not deserving of separate notice, includes, in this instance, the imperial customs revenue collected at Karachi, Keti Bandar and Sirganda, and nearly four-fifths of the whole salt revenue of the province, and therefore amounts to more than the double of all the other heads put together. It also includes the revenue derived from fisheries, but not forest revenue, which is separately shown in Table XIV. Its sources are shown in the article on forests in Chapter II of the "A" Volume. The history and management of the customs and salt revenue are described along with excise, stamps, income tax, etc., in Chapter IX of that volume. The whole of the salt duty credited in this district is collected at the Maurypur Salt-works, a description of which is given below under "Places of Interest." Allusion to these Salt-works has already been made in Chapter IX of the "A" Volume.

Fisheries.

The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the District is annually sold by auction. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals, the right is sold by auction and the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department.

In the case of the river and of dhands filled by the inundation, the Revenue Department sells the right and receives the proceeds.

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JUSTICE.

Tables XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI.

CHAPTER X IN "A" VOLUME.

Criminal and Civil Courts.

In addition to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind at Karachi, which is also the Court of Sessions and District Court for the Karachi District, the following Criminal and Civil Courts exist in the district. The jurisdiction of each is specified :—

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the District Magistrate ..	The entire district.
" " Port Officer ..	Kiamari and Manora.
" " City Magistrate ..	Within Karachi City divided between them.
" " Additional City Magistrate ..	
" " City Deputy Collector ..	
" " Cantonment Magistrate and Cantonment Court of Small Causes, Karachi.	Cantonments Karachi and Manora.
" " Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tatta ..	Tatta Division.
" " " " Shahbandar.	Shahbandar Division.
" " " " Kotri ..	Kotri Division.
" " Resident Magistrate, Sujawal ..	Shahbandar Division.
" " " Tatta ..	Tatta Division.
Nine Courts of Mukhtyarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Nine Courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Do.
Court of Mahalkari and Magistrate, Manjhand ..	Manjhand Mahal.
" " " Kohistan ..	Kohistan Mahal.
" " " Keti Bandar..	Keti Bandar Mahal.
Court of Small Causes, Karachi ..	The town and taluka of Karachi.
Subordinate Civil Court, Tatta ..	The whole of the Karachi District with the exception of Karachi Taluka. The Sub-Judge visits Kotri and Sujawal on circuit.

The District Magistrate is by law a first class magistrate.

The Sub-divisional Magistrates, the Resident Magistrates and the Magistrates in Karachi are invariably of the first class, the Mukhtyarkars are either of the first or second class, the Mahalkaris usually of the second class, and the Head Munshis of the third class.

Four benches of Magistrates invested with second class powers also sit in Karachi City.

There are three Special Magistrates in Karachi City and seven Special Magistrates in the district, who sit regularly for the disposal of cases. The powers conferred upon them vary.

Registration.

In the district ten Registration Sub-districts have been created, with offices at Karachi, Mirpur Bathoro, Tatta, Mirpur Sakro, Kotri, Keti Bandar, Ladiun, Jati, Ghorabari and Thano Bula Khan. The Registration Sub-districts correspond therefore with two exceptions to the revenue divisions of talukas and mahals. Sujawal and Manjhand have not yet been formed into separate Registration Sub-districts. Deeds relating to property situated in Sujawal are presented to the Sub-Registrar of Mirpur Bathoro, while deeds relating to property in Manjhand Mahal are presented to the Sub-Registrar, Kotri, who for the purpose is required to visit Manjhand for one week every month. At Karachi, Kotri, Tatta and Mirpur Bathoro the work is done by full-time Sub-Registrars ; elsewhere it is done by the taluka Head Munshis in addition to their own duties.

Jails.

There are in the district a district prison at Karachi and eleven third class subsidiary jails, one in each taluka, or mahal, head-quarters town, except Karachi. Besides these there are six police lock-ups at certain of the police stations.

The Karachi prison, to which figures in Table XXI relate, was situated in the jail quarter of the town, on the Bandar Road, having been constructed in 1858 at a cost of Rs. 1,12,412 and covering 10½ acres. For many years it proved to be quite inadequate, and in 1906 a spacious new jail was opened on the plain north of the water-works reservoir. It is reached by the road running north-east from the Soldiers' Bazaar. The area within the outer wall, which is 13 feet high, is 10,889 square yards and provides accommodation for 325 males and 17 females. The several barracks, cells and workshops for male prisoners are surrounded by an inner wall 9 feet high. Between the two, in separate enclosures, are female cells, wards for Europeans, juvenile offenders, etc., and a hospital. The male prisoners' barracks are all fitted with cubicles of strong wire-netting. The quarters for the jail staff are all outside of the main wall. The total cost of the building was Rs. 3,57,000.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Tables XXVII-A and B and XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI IN "A" VOLUME.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The District Local Board is composed of 12 nominated and 11 elected members. The former include the Collector who is always appointed President, two Assistant Collectors, one District Deputy Collector, the Huzur Deputy Collector and the Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals. The elected members consist of one member from each of the Taluka Boards, one from the Karachi Municipality and one from the holders of entire alienated villages. The Vice-President is now for the first time a non-official.

There is a Taluka Local Board for each taluka, the number of members depending upon its size. The Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka is its President, and non-official Vice-Presidents are now being appointed, as opportunity for doing so presents itself.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. Besides the maintenance of roads, which involves keeping in repair some 800 important bridges, the District Board kept up the following important works during the year 1915-16 :—

62 wells and tanks.
10 travellers' bungalows.
60 dharamshalas.
103 schools.
10 dispensaries.

The Board contributed to the following institutions in 1915-16 :—

	Rs.
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College	1,300
Sind Madressah	1,800
Victoria Museum	600
Zoological Garden	1,000
Lady Dufferin Female Hospital, Karachi ..	2,250
Karachi Civil Hospital	1,000

	Rs.
Tatta Municipality for maintaining schools and dispensaries	1,960
Manjhand Municipality for maintaining schools and dispensaries	800
Municipal Dispensary, Kotri	600
Municipal Dispensary, Keti Bandar	500
Medical School, Hyderabad	400
New High School, Karachi	600
Louise Lawrence Institute	1,800
Jaffar Fudoo Dispensary	300

The Board keeps up some gardens and maintains the vaccinating establishment of the district.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The progress and the present position of municipal government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the "A" Volume. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind on 1st October 1878, the Karachi District had Municipal Commissions in 14 towns, 8 of which, having less than 2,000 inhabitants, were excluded by that Act. Of the remaining 6 towns, Karachi having more than 10,000 inhabitants became a "City Municipality," while the following five became "Town Municipalities":—Kotri, Manjhand, Tatta, Mirpur Bathoro and Keti Bandar. The last had been eroded by the river in 1877, but arose again in a new place. In 1878 the Karachi Municipality set the example to Sind of levying a house-tax and was followed by Kotri and Keti Bandar. The elective system was introduced in Karachi and Kotri in 1884. When the enactments of 1873 and 1878 were repealed by Bombay Act III of 1901, which amended and consolidated the whole law relating to municipalities in cities and towns of the Presidency other than the city of Bombay, Karachi continued to be a City Municipality. The Municipality of Mirpur Bathoro was abolished in 1895, but the other four mentioned above remain to this day.

Karachi Municipality.

The Karachi Municipal Council in 1915-16 consisted of 42 members, of whom 24 were elected by wards, 2 by the Chamber of Commerce, 2 by the Indian Merchants' Association and 14 were

nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. The President is a non-official. The executive body is a Managing Committee of 9 members, of which the president is Chairman and the Vice-President a member.

The area originally assigned to the Municipality embraced 71·42 square miles of ground and there has since been little change in these limits, except that in 1903 Manora, comprising an area of 2·2 square miles, was declared to be a Cantonment and the municipal boundaries were adjusted accordingly.

The average income of the Municipality since the year 1904-05 has been Rs. 17,55,287 and the expenditure Rs. 16,84,134. Up to 1915 octroi was the main source of the income, accounting for more than one-half of it. In that year a terminal tax was introduced in lieu of it. The total revenue derived from the tax up to March 31st, 1916, was Rs. 2,34,546-13-0 and that for the year 1916-17 Rs. 6,42,787-10-7. The rest of the revenue is derived from water rate, conservancy cess, house-tax, rents, the sale of land, market and slaughter-house fees, tax on animals and vehicles, miscellaneous items and coutributions. Government make an annual grant equal to one-half of the municipal expenditure on primary education, and smaller contributions for general and educational purposes are also received from the Local Board.

The principal claims on the revenue, after meeting the cost of general administration and collection of taxes, are conservancy, roads, schools and colleges, drainage, lighting libraries and museums, hospitals and dispensaries. The Municipality supports 18 primary schools and pays grants to 18 primary and 5 secondary schools. Karachi is the only town in Sind that maintains an agency of its own for the registration of births and deaths. The Registrar is also Superintendent of Vaccination. The municipal debt which stands at Rs. 17,71,350 is being paid off by means of a sinking fund. This debt was incurred on account of water works and drainage, on which the current expenditure is also heavy; but in the case of the water works it is reproductive expenditure, and even the drainage system has been made to yield a certain amount of revenue by its connection with a farm.

Other Municipalities.

The constitution of the other Municipalities in the district is exhibited in the following table :—

Municipality.	Councillors.			Population in 1911.
	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
Kotri ..	3	9	12	7,256
Manjhand ..	3	7	10	2,838
Tatta ..	4	8	12	11,161
Keti Bandar ..	4	8	12	1,734

Kotri is the only town in the district, except Karachi, which enjoys the privilege of electing a portion of its corporation. Six of the twelve are elected and the remainder nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. In the other three Municipalities the members are all nominated, either by name or in virtue of their offices. In Kotri the Deputy Collector is the President and the Mukhtyarkar has invariably been elected to the office of Vice-President. The same is the case in Manjhand, the Mahalkari of the mahal being the Vice-President. In Tatta and Keti Bandar the Assistant Collector in charge of the division is the President and the Mukhtyarkar always the Vice-President. All these Municipalities derive their revenue principally from octroi duties. In Kotri and Keti Bandar there is a house-tax, but it scarcely yields as much revenue in the former place as fees from markets and slaughter-houses, nor in the latter as much as the cattle-pound. A refund of octroi duty is always granted if applied for on goods which are exported within two years, but all the refunds do not amount to more than 5 or 6 per cent of the receipts. The incidence of taxation ranges from Re. 1-4-2 per head per annum in Manjhand to Rs. 2-13-9 in Kotri. The heaviest charges on the revenues are always the maintenance of schools and the local dispensary and conservancy. The balance of the expenditure excluding working expenses and the collection of the revenue is on the repair and lighting of roads, buildings and the maintenance of gardens. Government pays to each Municipality

one-third of the amount expended by it on education and the Local Board always makes a contribution towards the dispensary. On the other hand the Municipalities pay something to the Local Funds for the services of their vaccinators. None of these four Municipalities has any debt. On the contrary their accounts show a credit balance, which, in the case of Keti Bandar, amounts to five times a year's revenue.

CANTONMENTS.

Karachi.

The Karachi Cantonment has existed ever since the conquest and an area of 2·92 square miles was reserved for it by Sir Bartle Frere when fixing the municipal limits in 1858. Its present area is 19·57 acres 23 gunthas (3 square miles). The Sadar Bazaar, which was orginally included in the Cantonment, was handed over to the Municipality and an arrangement was made in 1896 whereby the Municipality, in view of the fact that it recovers wheel-tax, etc., from residents in the Cantonment, pays to the Cantonment Committee an annual sum of Rs. 7,000 for repair of roads, lighting, etc. Other sources of Cantonment revenue are land, house and conservancy taxes, etc., the income from which for the last ten years has averaged Rs. 40,982. The average expenditure, chiefly on conservancy, has been Rs. 42,704. The Cantonment Committee is constituted under the Cantonment Code of 1899 and consists of the officer who would succeed to the command of the Cantonment during the temporary absence of the Officer Commanding the Brigade as President, the Cantonment Magistrate as Secretary, the City Magistrate representing the District Magistrate, the Sanitary Officer, Executive Engineer and District Superintendent of Police, such Commanding Officers as may be appointed in Station Orders and an additional member, or members, appointed by the General Officer of the Command. If the President dissents from any decision of the Committee he may refer the matter to the Officer Commanding the Brigade; and similarly if the District Magistrate dissents from any decision of the Committee on the ground that it is prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may refer it to the Local Government through the Commissioner.

Manora. In October 1903 the whole of Manora was declared a Cantonment. The area included is 302 acres and 32 gunthas, Baba and Bhit not being part of it. The Committee consists of five members, one of whom represents the Port Trust. The Cantonment Magistrate of Karachi is the Secretary. The sources of revenue are a property rate on houses and lands, a sanitary cess on non-military residents and a tax on vehicles and animals. Until these imposts were legalized in November 1905, the Committee was dependent on a Government grant-in-aid. Since then its average income has been Rs. 3,938 and the average expenditure Rs. 3,203. The military roads in the Cantonment are maintained by the Military Works Department and the other roads by the Cantonment Committee.

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EDUCATION.

Tables XXIX-A, B, C and D.

CHAPTER XII IN "A" VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in Karachi during the 20 years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them. Those recognized by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public, others as private. The Primary Schools described as Public indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small subsidy on certain conditions. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets, or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution, during the previous official year except in the case of Girls' Schools where the maximum grant is equal to half of the expenditure, and the Indigenous Schools where the grant ranges from Rs. 2 to 6 for a boy according to the standards. For each girl the grant is double of that for a boy in the corresponding standard. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D. The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Boards and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipality. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is shown in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

All the Local Board Primary Schools are boys' schools and teach according to the superior standards. Some of the schools in the mofussil, having a small number of pupils, have been permitted to teach up to the 4th standard superior. Mussalmans constitute 57 per cent of the total number of pupils and 28·7 per cent of the pupils are the children of cess-payers. Education in these schools is

partly free. The percentage of pupils paying no fees in the Local Board Schools is 84·1. In 62 per cent of the schools no fees are charged, whilst in the remainder a small fee ranging from 6 pies to 2 annas a month is charged. Even in those schools there is a free list comprising 25 to 75 per cent of the pupils.

The tuition in Municipal Primary Schools is identical with that given in Local Board Schools teaching up to the 7th Vernacular standard. Under this head there are 14 Girls' and 19 Boys' Schools. Although Arabic-Sindhi Schools form the majority, there are many Gujarati Schools to meet the needs of the Parsis, Gujaratis, Cutchis, Memons and others who form a considerable portion of the population of Karachi. There are 2 Marathi Boys', 1 Marathi Girls', 1 Urdu Boys' and 1 Urdu Girls' Schools in Karachi; 1 Gujarati Boys' School and 1 Gujarati Girls' School in Tatta and 1 mixed school at Keti Bandar. There are also two night schools maintained by the Municipalities, one in Karachi and the other in Tatta, but schools of this description exhibit little vitality and constitute an inappreciable element in the educational system of the district.

Except Keti Bandar all the Municipalities charge school fees for boys, which usually range from 6 pies to 8 annas a month according to the standard. The number of Mussalmans receiving instruction in Municipal Primary Schools is about 36 per cent of the total.

Of the aided schools 22 are for boys and 12 for girls. More than half of them are Gujarati Schools, the rest being Arabic-Sindhi with the exception of a few Marathi and Devanagri Schools. Two of them are branches of the Church Mission High School and one of the Sind Madressah, to which they act as feeders. Seven of the 12 Girls' Schools have been started by the Church Mission Zenana Society in different localities in Karachi. Most of the Boys' Schools teach only up to the 4th Vernacular standard. After completing this course, a boy is transferred, if he wishes to acquire an English education, to an Anglo-Vernacular School, or to one of the High Schools, though it is open to him to prosecute his studies in the Vernacular up to the 7th standard in one of the schools teaching

up to this standard. The fees charged from boys in these institutions range from 1 to 8 annas per mensem according to the standard. The number of Mussalmans receiving instruction in Aided Primary Schools amounts to only 30 per cent of the total. Though under private management, all these institutions are classed as Public Schools because they are inspected by and conform to the standards of the Educational Department. They receive a regular grant-in-aid from Government. There are two Government Primary Schools at Manora.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of Koran classes which have descended to the present times from the days of native rule. These classes, which are commonly held in mosques or in sheds adjoining the mosques, are attended by Mussalman boys and girls, whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran.

There are 14 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in the district—10 at Karachi, 2 at Kotri (one European School and one Municipal School), 1 at Tatta and 1 at Manjhand. 3 out of the latter 4 are Municipal Schools and the former 10 are aided ones. The European School at Kotri was opened in 1870 and is aided by Government. The expenditure in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 4,590, of which Rs. 1,250 was contributed by Government, Rs. 1,694 were met from fees and the rest from the municipal funds. The first five standards are taught in the school. The number of pupils on the rolls of the school in March 1916 was 83.

The school at Tatta which was opened about 1886 is also aided by Government and had 143 pupils on its rolls in March 1916. The expenditure in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 6,440, of which Rs. 2,183 were contributed by Government, Rs. 2,556 were met from fees and the rest from municipal funds and other sources. The school teaches up to the first six standards. The school at Manjhand was started in 1915. It is only recognized, but it is not aided by the Educational Department. The school teaches up to the first three standards. There were 27 pupils in March 1916.

Other private Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Karachi which are aided by Government are the Madressah Hussainy Boys' School and the Edward Jackson School at Kiamari. There are also two Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools, one

being a Parsi and the other a Church of England Zenana Mission School.

Under the class "English Middle Schools" recognized by Government there are only two at Karachi. One is the Girls' Convent School and the other the Parish School. They are classed as Indigenous and are paid a small grant by Government.

The Girls' Convent School at Karachi has existed separately since 1900 and teaches up to the 6th English standard. There were 205 girls on the roll at the close of the year 1915-16, mostly native Christians. Though organically distinct, this school is under the same management as the Convent High School, of which it was till recently a portion, and it is carried on in the same building.

The Manora School was founded in 1866 for the education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians resident at Manora and Kiamari. It is controlled by a Committee, of which the Port Officer is ex officio President, and taught by a mistress who has free quarters on the premises. There were 27 children (boys and girls) on the roll in 1915-16. The Kotri School was probably started at a very early date, when the Indus Flotilla and the terminal station of the Karachi-Kotri Railway brought together a considerable European and Eurasian population and Kotri was an important place. As an Aided Middle School it dates from 1884-85. It is controlled by a Local Committee. In 1915 there were 17 pupils on the roll, all Christians.

There is another English School at Kotri under Roman Catholic management, which is called St. Mary's School. It teaches up to the 5th standard of the secondary course, but it is neither registered nor aided by Government. It receives, however, a grant from the railway.

The Karachi Narayan Jagarnath High School was the first Government school established in Sind. It was opened in October 1855 with 68 boys. The building, which was situated at the junction of the Bandar and Mission Roads, was designed by Lieutenant Chapman and the Municipality shared the cost of erection with Government. It was superseded in 1876 by the present buildings, which have cost (inclusive of additions in 1896 and 1900) Rs. 63,294 and provide accommodation for 17 classes. The number

on the rolls in March 1916 was 477, of whom 350 were Hindus, 32 Brahmins, 10 Jains, 12 Mussalmans, 66 Parsis, and 7 Indian Jews. The amount realized yearly from fees is about Rs. 15,000; the balance of the annual expenditure, which is between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 22,000, is met from provincial funds. Mr. Narayan Jagarnath, in whose honour the school has been named, was one of those educated Bombay men by whose help the initial difficulties of introducing education into a province in which neither books nor teachers existed were successfully overcome. To meet the growing demand in the town for secondary education the New High School was started in 1910. It has 250 pupils and receives a grant of Rs. 4,020 from Government.

The Sind Madressah is a High School, specially for Mussalman boys. It was founded in 1885 by the late Khan Bahadur Hassanali Bey Effendi as President of the Sind Muhammadan Association, and is controlled by a Board, the members of which are nominated by the Association, the Commissioner in Sind (who is ex officio President) and various Municipalities and District Local Boards. The handsome building on the Nichol Road in which it is accommodated cost Rs. 1,97,188-10-6, about half of which was given by Government, the remainder being met by contributions from Municipalities and Local Boards and private subscriptions. It contains 2 large halls and 32 rooms for classes, etc., the rooms being surrounded by large verandahs with ornamental pillars and arches. On the eastern side of the building are two mosques—one for Shias and the other for Sunnis. An important feature of the work of the Madressah is the provision of education for Talpur boys, i.e., the descendants of the last ruling house of Sind. A special boarding house has been built for them, and His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, late Mir of Khairpur, also built 'Khairpur House' for their use. Another hostel, known as Hasanali Hostel, has recently been completed.

The school has for many years been under a European Principal. Besides the ordinary High School course there are Sindhi, Urdu Primary branches, and a Koran class.

The number on the rolls in the English branch in March 1916 was 350, nearly all being Mahomedans, though some

Hindus and a few Jews are admitted. The number of boarders was 152. All the arrangements of the boarding house are strictly in accordance with the tenets of the Mahomedan religion.

The annual cost of maintaining the Madressah with the boarding house is about Rs. 75,000. The sources of income are the grant-in-aid from Government which is about Rs. 14,500, fees, interest on the "Madressah Endowment," the "James Memorial Fund" and the "Junior Talpur Endowment Fund," contributions from Municipalities and Local Boards, an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 from His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, and a grant from Government on account of the junior Talpurs.

The Karachi Grammar School was started in 1854 under the auspices of Sir Bartle Frere for the children of European Protestants in the Cantonment, and for a long time went by the name of the Indo-European School. Having no endowment, it was dependent on the benevolence of the public and the assistance of Government and the Municipality which used to contribute Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 a month respectively towards its support. It was often in financial difficulties, but has continued to the present day to discharge satisfactorily the purpose for which it was founded. At first it was accommodated in hired buildings, but in 1874-75 a substantial stone building, calculated to accommodate 180 children, was designed for it at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000 by Captain T. Dowden, R. E. It is situated in Depot lines and has a compound measuring 17,000 square yards. The site was granted free of rent by Government, who also contributed Rs. 21,500 towards the cost of the building. The Diocesan Board of Education contributed Rs. 12,500. The school does not appear to have occupied this building until 1887. Recently Government have made a further grant of Rs. 65,000 to enable the building to be brought up-to-date, and the work has been practically completed.

In March 1916 there were 151 children in the school.

St. Patrick's School was started in 1861 by the Reverend J. Willy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, as a mixed school for boys and girls, and was conducted in his own quarters. Next year the girls were separated. After the building of St. Patrick's Church in 1879 accommodation was found in

the old Chapel for the Boys' School, which had grown into a High School. The present building was erected in 1895 on a free site granted by the Cantonment authorities and cost Rs. 51,882, towards which Government granted Rs. 13,936 and the Roman Catholic Mission contributed Rs. 37,746. The building contains one large hall and 8 class-rooms with accessories. In March 1916 the number on the rolls was 361, nearly all Europeans, Eurasians and native Christians. A few Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Jews attend.

St. Joseph's Convent School has grown gradually out of the mixed school opened by the Reverend J. Willy in 1861. The girls were separated in the following year and taken charge of by some nuns of the Congregation of the Daughters of the Cross, and a single-storied building was erected for their accommodation. In 1870 an upper story and central tower 50 feet high were added and the school became a handsome and imposing structure. But as the number of boarders and day scholars increased, further accommodation became necessary, and a third story was added, providing spacious and lofty dormitories. In 1897 a large play-shed was built on the site of the old St. Patrick's Church, and in 1900 a new aisle was added on to the south end. The total cost of the building has been about a lakh, of which Government granted Rs. 25,000 ; the balance was raised by subscription. The accommodation now comprises 16 class-rooms, 2 refectories, 3 dormitories, 2 infirmaries and 19 other rooms, including the Sisters' quarters. In 1900 the school was divided into two distinct institutions—an English-teaching Day School for native Christians and others, which has already been mentioned under Middle Schools, and a Boarding and Day School for European and Eurasian girls, which teaches up to the High School standards. The number of pupils in the latter is about 219, of whom 60 are boarders. The joint institutions are managed by 12 nuns of the order above mentioned and 5 lay Sisters under a Lady Superior. They also carry on a school for the poor in a separate building in the compound.

The origin of the Church Mission High School was a private school started by Major Preedy, Collector of Karachi, long before Government had moved in the matter of

education. In 1846 Major Preedy entrusted his school to a committee of residents, who in 1853 passed it on to the Church Mission Society on the same condition on which they had received it, viz., that all instruction, as far as the subject permitted, should be imparted by means of Christian publications and that these should include the whole Bible. This condition is still observed. The Mission afterwards acquired Major Preedy's kacheri as a Mission House and the little building which he erected in the compound for his school is said to survive as the hall of the present school house. It now contains 14 rooms with accommodation for 250 boys. The number on the roll in March 1916 was 417, of whom 256 were Hindus, 77 Brahmins, 32 Jains, 35 Mussalmans, 9 native Christians, 2 Parsis and 6 Jews. The annual cost of the school, so far as it can be dissociated from the general Mission work, is about Rs. 6,600.

The Dayaram Jethmal Sind College originated in a memorial sent to the Education Commission which was sitting in Bombay in 1882, urging the desirability of establishing a college in Sind. The contribution guaranteed at that time not being considered sufficient, a Committee was formed to collect funds and was able in 1886 to offer an endowment fund of Rs. 75,000. To the interest of this the Municipalities and Local Boards agreed to add a sum of Rs. 10,850 per annum. Government, still declining to found a college, promised a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 if one were founded. The Committee accepted the offer and started the Sind Arts College in a hired bungalow. The control of it was handed over to the Sind College Board, which was afterwards amalgamated with the society of subscribers, which had been registered as the Sind College Association. This arrangement has continued.

In 1887 His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Dufferin laid the foundation stone of the present College building, which was formally opened on 15th October 1893 by the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. (afterwards Sir Evan) James. It cost Rs. 1,86,514, of which Government gave Rs. 97,193, the balance being raised by subscription, to which Municipalities, Local Boards and private individuals of all classes contributed with remarkable liberality. The College was named "The Dayaram Jethmal Sind College" to perpetuate the memory of the late Honourable Mr. Dayaram Jethmal,

two of the members of whose family had contributed Rs. 25,000 for that purpose. The site for the College was granted by the Municipality free of charge.

In 1888 an Engineering class, which had existed in Hyderabad for some time, was made a branch of the College, Government promising an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to assist it.

In 1894 His Excellency Lord Harris laid the foundation of a hostel on another site granted by the Municipality on the other side of the road fronting the College. It was opened in 1901 as the "Metharam Hostel" in honour of Rao Bahadur Diwan Metharam Gidumal, who contributed Rs. 15,000 towards its cost. The total cost was Rs. 1,18,935-6-8, of which Government granted one-half.

In 1916 the College took over the upper floor of the main building hitherto occupied by the Victoria Museum. In the same year a Biological Laboratory and a Swimming Bath were built.

The College is one of the most striking buildings in Karachi. Including its adjunct the Victoria Museum, it has a façade 431 feet in length, facing south-west on the Kacheri Road. The front consists of a plinth 5 feet high, supporting an open arcade of dressed stones running along the whole length of the building. In the centre is projected a portico of the Ionic order, surmounted by a pediment, in the tympanum of which a clock is placed. The pillars of the portico are 29 feet high. The central tower rises behind the portico to a height of 121 feet and has a dome 30 feet in diameter, built in stone. The portico leads to an open vestibule, which in turn leads to the main staircase, which is situated under the dome. The floors of these apartments are laid with Mosaic tiles from Belgium. The main staircase is 8 feet wide and is of ornamental cast-iron work. In the south wing is placed the lecture theatre of the College which is a spacious hall, 54 feet long by 34 wide and 35 feet high from floor to ceiling. The walls are pierced by arches at the level of the upper story, thus forming galleries for the use of the public when necessary. The College has, besides the hall, about thirty apartments, including lecture and class-rooms, rooms for the Principal and Professors, the Lord Reay Memorial Library, a reading room, chemical and

physical laboratories, workshops, etc. The hostel has accommodation for 82 boarders and is always full.

The teaching staff of the College consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal and 9 Professors, assisted by seven teachers, Lecturers and Fellows. The course of instruction embraces the full curriculum in Arts of the Bombay University. In Engineering there is a three years' course, concluding with an examination conducted by members of the Public Works Department, success in which leads to appointment in that department.

There are 10 Government scholarships open to students in the College, besides 21 special scholarships and 10 prizes and medals provided by private generosity.

The fees are :—

Arts Branch ..	Rs. 45 a term, Rs. 90 a year.
Engineering Branch ..	,, ,, ,, ,,

The number of students in the Arts Branch in 1915-16 was 268, of whom 181 were Hindus, 9 Brahmins, 39 Mahomedans, 19 Parsis, 18 Europeans and Eurasians and 2 Jews; and 33 Hindus and Mahomedans were in the Engineering Branch.

The average annual expenditure on the maintenance of the College is about Rs. 65,500 apart from the Engineering Branch which costs separately about Rs. 7,000. The income consists of the Government grant of Rs. 27,200, grants from Municipalities and Local Boards aggregating about Rs. 18,000, the interest derived from the Endowment Fund about Rs. 6,000, and fees which have risen in 10 years from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 32,500. The total income in 1915-16 was Rs. 1,01,057 besides Rs. 6,377 derived from the Engineering Branch.

Newspapers.

The first newspaper published in Sind appears to have been the "Sindian," which according to the old Gazetteer of 1876, had at that time been in existence for more than a quarter of a century. This became, or gave place to, the "Beacon," and then to the "Sind Times." In the meantime (in 1878-79) the proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" at Lahore had started a Sind issue of their paper in Karachi, the name of which was afterwards changed to the "Sind Gazette." This

became the property of the late Colonel Cory, who edited it until 1902. From 1902 to 1912 it was edited by his daughter Mrs. Tate. In 1886 it was combined with the "Commercial Press" and the proprietorship transferred to a Joint Stock Company. At or about the same time, the "Sind Times," which had ceased to be European property, stopped publication so that there was no 'opposition.' This want was supplied by the starting of the "Phœnix" in 1888 under Indian management. It continues to the present day (1916). The "SindGazette," now called the "Daily Gazette," is the provincial organ of the European population and has a steadily increasing circulation. It is published daily. A bi-weekly paper called the "Sind Observer" is also published. Besides these, the "Sind Sudhar" may be mentioned as claiming to be the oldest vernacular paper in Sind. It was started originally by the Educational Department and handed over in 1884 to the since defunct Sind Sabha. It is now a private concern and appears to enjoy a large circulation.

The Karachi Municipal Library.

The Karachi Municipal Library, or as it is commonly called, the Frere Hall Library, was originally the General Library, which was founded in 1852 under the presidentship of Mr. (afterwards Sir Bartle) Frere. There was at that time a Station Library, which was the property of the civil and military officers in the Cantonment and was not accessible to the rest of the community. Mr. Frere wished to found one which should be open to the public of all classes, with a graduated scale of subscriptions. So a Library was started and accommodated in a room of the Gymkhana, or the Ladies' Club as it was then called. It was declared to be public property, inalienable without the consent of Government, and the management was entrusted to a Committee consisting of some ex officio members and others elected by the subscribers. With it was combined a Museum, which was probably the one originated by Sir Charles Napier when he was Governor of Sind. The Library and Museum soon out-grew the limited accommodation available in the Ladies' Club and Mr. Frere appealed to Government for help to add two wings to the room. He obtained Rs. 6,000 from Government and Rs. 2,472 more were subscribed. At the same time he got a grant of Rs. 1,000 and a promise of Rs. 600 a year more on the condition that a free Reading Room was maintained.

The institution still grew and in 1862 a proposal was received from the Municipality that the existing building should be sold and the proceeds given to the Municipality as a grant towards the erection of the Frere Hall, in which rooms for the institution should be provided. The members were willing to agree to this proposal only on condition that they were guaranteed in undisturbed and uncontrolled possession of their Library and Museum. After some years an agreement was come to, which was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1881, dated 9th August 1870, and the Karachi General Library was handed over to the Municipality on the understanding that the Committee of Management should be appointed one-half by the Municipality and one-half by the general body of subscribers. This is still its constitution and the rules provide that one room shall be open to the public free of charge as a Reading Room and one room shall be set apart for the exclusive use of the subscribers. The Museum was separated from the Library in 1892 and the collections transferred to the new building described below, the management of them being entrusted to a new Committee by the Municipality at the request of the Library and Museum Committee, who were of opinion that they could not superintend the affairs of both institutions when separately located.

The Native General Library is supposed to have been founded before 1860 and has accumulated nearly 3,000 volumes, including some rare and curious works. Every year a sum of Rs. 250 or 300 is set apart for the purchase of new books and the Reading Room is supplied with newspapers and periodicals. The Library, as its name implies, is intended for and used principally by educated natives of all classes. It was located till 1905 in an old building of unknown date. This was pulled down and the Library was transferred in the following year to the Ghulam Hussein Khalikdina Hall. The control of the Library still vests in the subscribers.

HEALTH.

Tables XXX-A and B, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF "A" VOLUME.

There are three hospitals in the district—the Civil and Lady Dufferin Hospitals in Karachi and the North-Western Railway Hospital at Kotri.

Civil Hospital.

The Karachi Civil Hospital is one of the oldest British institutions in Sind and there appears to be no clear record of its origin. It is known that the central part of the old building, which is in the Runchore Lines quarter and stands on the Mission Road, was built by Government in 1854 at a cost of Rs. 6,878, and that it was added to in 1859 by the Sind Railway Company, recently established. Other additions were made and in 1905 it contained 8 wards and 79 beds. It was then completely re-built, and the hospital as it now stands forms one of the most imposing groups of buildings in the city. The following buildings are comprised in the group :—

1. A Dispensary, in which out-patients are attended to and new patients seen before admission. It is a single-storied building, paved throughout with marble, containing two large waiting rooms for men and women, with separate examination rooms, dispensary, drug and linen stores, etc.

2. The Diamond Jubilee Block, next to the dispensary, consisting of nurses' quarters. The funds for this were raised by public subscription and the foundation stone was laid by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon in 1900. This building has since been added to, and there are now quarters for 27 nurses.

3. *The Surgical Block.*—This is the central building and comprises the hospital proper. It contains the Civil Surgeon's room, recruits' examination room, 4 wards for men and 1 for women, each 26 feet by 17, and a small spare ward, all on the ground floor. The upper story contains 6 wards for Europeans, each 26½ by 17½ feet, 4 bath-rooms, a duty room, matron's room, etc. The front verandah is 12 feet wide, the back verandah 10 feet. The wards are paved with white marble and have white tiled dadoes, while the bath-

rooms have pavement and dadoes of Minton tiles. The verandahs, passages and, in fact, all floors not paved with marble are covered with small hexagonal Italian tiles. All corners are rounded off to prevent the accumulation of dust and the large steel girders are cased with cement concrete for the same reason. A large operation room is attached to this block on the ground floor.

4. *Medical Block.*—This stands to the right of the last and is connected with it by a covered way. It contains, on the ground floor, 2 wards, 26 feet by 17, for Mussalmans, 1 for women, 1 for high caste Hindus and 2 for low caste Hindus, 25 beds in all; and on the upper floor 6 wards for paying Indians, 25 beds in all. The bath-rooms, etc., are as in the Surgical Block.

5. *Police Block.*—This is similarly situated on the left of the Surgical Block and contains 2 large wards, 37½ feet by 26 each, for ten men, on the ground floor, and the same on the upper floor.

6. *Septic Block.*—This stands to the rear of the hospital proper, and is provided with a special operation room. It contains wards with accommodation for 6 Mussalmans, 4 women, 4 high caste Hindus and 6 low caste Hindus.

7. A mortuary, four strong wards for supposed insanes under observation, quarters for the House Surgeon, ample kitchens and outhouses make up the remainder of the group of buildings, the total cost of which was Rs. 5,72,649.

The hospital is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, who has under him a House Surgeon, 3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 3 compounders, etc. The nursing staff consists of a Lady Superintendent, an Assistant Lady Superintendent, 3 Sisters, and 22 nurses. The cost of the maintenance of the hospital was for the year 1916 Rs. 58,341-12-11. Subscriptions of Rs. 6,313-8-0 and Rs. 12,414 were received in that year from public and semi-public bodies towards the expenses of the Nursing Association. The nursing staff is provided by this Association, and the arrangement is that Government contribute one-half of the expenses whatever they may be.

The latest development of the hospital is the erection of an eye hospital to be known as the Seth Goverdhandas Motilal Mohatta Eye Hospital, in honour of the Seth of that name who has contributed Rs. 70,000 for the purpose. The building is to be erected on the site of the House Surgeon's quarters facing Mission Road. Pending its construction, work is being carried on in a temporary structure. For his munificent generosity the title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on Seth Goverdhandas.

Lady Dufferin Female Hospital.

The Lady Dufferin Hospital opposite the Civil Hospital was opened on 5th November 1898. It is maintained from grants by Government, the Karachi Municipality and the District Local Board, subscriptions, donations and the interest of the Reserve Fund, and is controlled by a Committee, of which the Collector of Karachi is the Chairman. The building which cost Rs. 1,05,000 was presented by Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E., of Karachi. Besides the Lady Physician, the Matron and nursing staff at the hospital, the Committee maintain an Assistant Lady Doctor at the Jaffer Fudoo Dispensary for the benefit of women and children living in that part of the city. Within the last few years the work of the hospital has expanded considerably, and to meet the demands upon it an operation theatre, nurses' quarters and a maternity wing have been opened.

In connection with the hospital and situated within the same compound is an institute for the training of Indian midwives, named the Louise Lawrence Institute, founded in memory of Mrs. Lawrence, wife of a Collector of Karachi, who died in 1912. To commemorate her name and work a sum of over Rs. 75,000 was collected by popular subscription, and was expended in erecting and maintaining the very fine building in which the institute is housed. The work of the institute is comprised under four heads—(1) attending maternity cases among the poor, (2) training of midwives, (3) partial training of *dais* and (4) lectures to married women. The work is under the control of the Lady Dufferin Hospital Committee, and the institute is in fact an integral part of the hospital.

North-Western Railway Hospital at Kotri.

The hospital at Kotri was built and is maintained by the North-Western Railway for the benefit of its own employés, but

passengers falling ill, or receiving injuries, are also treated at it. It was opened in 1903: the cost of the building was Rs. 25,701.

Dispensaries. There are two Government dispensaries in Karachi. The one at Manora is a very ancient institution, dating back to 1856. The remoteness of Manora, where there has always been a considerable establishment of Government servants, made it a necessity. There is an Assistant Surgeon in charge. The other is for the establishment of the Commissioner in Sind, and is almost, if not quite, as old, for the records mention an Apothecary attached to the Commissioner's Dispensary as long ago as 1859. It ranks as a Private Aided Dispensary and there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge. Of the remaining dispensaries, one in Karachi Cantonment is maintained by the North-Western Railway and the rest by Municipalities and Local Boards, though some of them owe their origin to private beneficence. There are also many dispensaries in Karachi kept by private practitioners.

Richmond Crawford Veterinary Dispensary. Besides these there is a Veterinary Dispensary in Karachi which is not included in the table. It was started in a hired building in 1892 and removed in 1895 to its present premises on the Bandar Road. They cover an area of about 10,000 square yards and include in addition to the dispensary separate wards for horses, cattle and dogs, besides an isolation ward and one built for its own purposes by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There is a shoeing forge also. The cost of the buildings which amounted to Rs. 12,000 was borne equally by the District Local Board, the Karachi Municipality and the general public. The institution was named in honour of Colonel Crawford, for many years Collector of Karachi. A Veterinary Graduate is in charge of it. The cost of maintenance is borne by the District Local Board, contributions of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 600 being received annually from the Karachi Municipality and Government respectively. In 1915-16 Rs. 4,702 were realized from fees and shoeing charges. In the same year 91 major and 273 minor operations were performed.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF "A" VOLUME.

The Karachi District has 9 talukas and 3 mahals as shown below :—

Taluka or mahal.	Headquarters.	No. of tapas.	No. of dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	average annual land revenue.
							Rs.
Shahbandar Taluka.	Ladiun ..	10	124	23° 41′ and 24° 25′ North Latitude, 67° 32′ and 68° 26′ East Longitude.	1,516	32,723	88,619
Jati Taluka ..	Mughulbhin ..	10	135	23° 35′ and 24° 38′ North Latitude, 68° 1′ and 68° 48′ East Longitude.	2,145	35,847	1,07,748
Sujawal Taluka ..	Sujawal ..	12	74	24° 27′ and 24° 53′ North Latitude, 68° 1′ and 68° 18′ East Longitude.	269	34,656	1,11,336
Mirpur Bathoro Taluka.	Mirpur Bathoro ..	12	63	24° 36′ and 25° 1′ North Latitude, 68° 9′ and 68° 26′ East Longitude.	269	38,942	1,34,845
Tatta Taluka ..	Tatta ..	8	39	24° 31′ and 25° 27 North Latitude, 67° 34′ and 68° 24′ East Longitude.	1,225	47,221	58,085
Mirpur Sakro Taluka	Mirpur Sakro ..	10	79	24° 14′ and 24° 51′ North Latitude, 67° 9′ and 67° 55′ East Longitude.	1,138	31,238	56,540
Ghorabari Taluka ..	Kotri Allahrakhio Shah.	10	99	23° 55′ and 24° 34′ North Latitude, 67° 22′ and 68° 2′ East Longitude.	564	31,755	74,440
Keti Bandar Mahal.	Keti Bandar ..	10	99	23° 55′ and 24° 17′ North Latitude, 67° 23′ and 67° 46′ East Longitude.	564	1,784	74,440

Karachi Taluka ..	Karachi ..	8	92	24° 46′ and 25° 39′ North Latitude, 66° 42′ and 67° 32′ East Longitude.	1,677	186,772	64,700
Kotri Taluka ..	Kotri ..	8	58	25° 14′ and 25° 52′ North Latitude, 67° 56′ and 68° 29′ East Longitude.	998	40,495	56,605
Manjhand Mahal ..	Manjhand ..	6	26	25° 49′ and 26° 22′ North Latitude, 67° 55′ and 68° 20′ East Longitude.	584	21,805	46,444
Kohistan Mahal ..	Thano Bula Khan ·	1	2 (28 makans).	24° 58′ and 26° 3′ North Latitude, 67° 19′ and 67° 59′ East Longitude.	1,806	18,483	3,740 Makans are given on 5 years' lease and a fixed revenue has been levied since 1905-06.

The first four constitute the Shahbandar Sub-division, of which an Assistant Collector has charge. He has an old bungalow in a large garden at Sujawal, which was formerly his headquarters, but he now resides at Karachi during the hot season.

The next four talukas and the Keti Mahal are the Tatta Sub-division, of which an Assistant Collector has charge. He is provided with a bungalow at Tatta, but makes his headquarters at Karachi during the hot season.

The Kotri Taluka and the Manjhand and Kohistan Mahals, comprising the Kotri Sub-division, are under a Deputy Collector who has his headquarters at Kotri.

Each of the Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors is President of the Taluka Local Boards in his charge, while the Assistant Collector, Tatta, is President of the Tatta and Keti Bandar Municipalities, and the Deputy Collector, Kotri, President of the Kotri and Manjhand ones.

The revenue work of Karachi City is performed by a City Deputy Collector, whilst the City Magistrate is Sub-divisional Magistrate for Karachi. Both work directly under the Collector and District Magistrate. The Collector is in addition to his other duties ex officio Superintendent of Stamps for the province.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF "A" VOLUME.

Bhambor. Bhambor is the local name of a mound of ruins on a low rocky elevation situated on the north bank of the Gharo creek, three and a half miles westwards from the village of Gharo in the taluka of Mirpur Sakro, and about a quarter of a mile to the left of the road to Karachi. The remains of a fort, with walls and bastions, are distinctly traceable, and from among the heaps of broken bricks old coins have frequently been picked up after a fall of rain. No collection of them has, however, been systematically made. From the mound an old dam runs to hilly ground in the north, holding up rain water and forming a lake. As the Gharo creek is the most westerly channel of the Indus, it is probably the oldest and seems more likely than any other to have been the one down which Nearchus sailed. This also gives an air of probability to the hypothesis that Bhambor, and not Tatta, nor any of the other places that have been suggested, was the great Hindu town known as Debal, which was the first object of attack when Muhammad Kasim invaded Sind. But there is not room on the site for a town of any size and no direction in which it could have extended. Bhambor is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake at the same time as Brahmanabad, i.e., about the middle of the 8th century according to the Tuhfat-ul-kiram. Sasui, the heroine of the romance of Sasui and Punhun (" A" Volume, page 484), was the adopted daughter of a washerman of Bhambor.

Dharaja. *See* Lahoribandar.

Gharo. Gharo is a village in Mirpur Sakro Taluka, situated on a small creek between Dabheji railway station and Mirpur Sakro. It is seven miles distant from Dabheji and contains a Staging Bungalow, Vernacular School, Post Office and *musafirkhana*. A bridge of four arches, built in 1860, spans the creek a little to the east of the village. Formerly Gharo was an important post on the route from Karachi to Tatta and Hyderabad, boats reaching it by the creek from Ghizri Bandar in less than 24 hours. The creek

was navigable for vessels of 13 *kharars* as far as the town. It is still accessible to small boats at high tide.

Jam Tamachi-ji-mari.

Jam Tamachi-ji-mari, the palace of Jam Tamachi, is an interesting ruin situated on a hill at the north end of the Sonahri Dhand, near Hillaya in Tatta Taluka. The Jam Tamachi referred to was the second of that name and apparently the sixth in the succession of the Sama rulers (see "A" Volume, page 98). He reigned for thirteen years in the second half of the 14th century. He fell in love with a fisher maid, Nurahi the daughter of Gandrah, who fished in the Kinjhar lake below the hill on which the *mari* stands, and made her his queen (i.e., one of them). The story is told in one of the popular songs of Abdul Latif. They appear to have died at Tatta, for two humble tombs are pointed as theirs to this day at the north end of the Makli hills near the mausoleum of Sheikh Himad Jamali.

Jerruck.

Jerruck (Jhirak) (25° 3′ north latitude and 68° 18′ east longitude), a town in the Kotri Taluka, is situated close to the Indus, at an elevation above it of 150 feet, on the range of limestone hills that runs along its right bank south of Kotri. From its situation, commanding the river as well as the roads from Karachi and Tatta, it was considered a position of some importance by Sir Charles Napier, who made it a Military Depot. Afterwards it was an outpost garrisoned by a company of sepoys. It was also the headquarters of the Deputy Collector. It now contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow, two *musafirkhanas*, a Vernacular School, Post Office and Dispensary. For many years it has been a Missionary Station. It had a Municipality, but that was abolished in 1878. On a hill to the north of the Kotri road and close to the town is the grave of an Assistant Surgeon Robert Hussey, who died here in 1850, and in another spot lie the remains of the Reverend C. Huntingdon, Chaplain of Hyderabad, who died here on his way to Karachi on May 27th, 1856.

Jerruck is connected, by road, with Tatta, Kotri and Meting, which latter is the nearest railway station, thirteen miles distant. On a flat hill situated in Deh Shekhani of the Tatta Taluka, about 300 yards to the east of the road

from Jerruck to Tatta, and about 3 miles from Jerruck, there are the remains of a Buddhist town. The square basement of a *stupa*, about 30 feet each way and about 4 feet high, is still there. The fallen superstructure has been removed and piled up all round. It was here that Mr. W. Cole, once Collector of Customs in Karachi, found some Buddhist bricks which were afterwards deposited in the Karachi Museum and subsequently allowed to disappear. As they and any record that may have accompanied them are lost, the following account of their finding may be quoted from Sir R. Burton :—" Mr. W. Cole, when Deputy Collector, found, during a chance visit, a large fine-grained brick which induced him to trench across the mound. Presently he came upon the top of a wall, and having cleared it down to the level of the hill surface, he opened a building about 85½ feet square. The material was of bricks, each 15½ by 9½ and 2¾ inches : the courses were laid without other cement than the fine mud of the Indus, mixed with some fibrous substance. The base showed a bold moulding and at intervals of six feet appeared square projections, as for pilasters. The potteries were in great variety : some moulded and others cut when the clay was soft ; most of the human figures were defaced, but the iconoclast had not taken the trouble to break up the architectural ornaments in terracotta." The people have no legends about this place, but consider it the remains of a " Kafar Kot," i.e., heathen fort, and it is sometimes called by them " Kot Raja Maji Rae." The hill cannot be mistaken, as it is detached from the others, and from its flat summit a splendid view of forest, hill and river is obtained. Good felt (*tal*) is made in Jerruck.

Jhimpir.

Jhimpir, a village near the railway station bearing the same name, contains a temple of Shiva where an annual fair attended by about 800 Hindus is held in February. At a distance of two and a half miles from it to the east is the shrine of Amir Pir, which, although of no architectural interest, dates back to the early Mahomedan times. The mausoleum of the saint is built on a bold cliff overlooking the Sonahri Dhand, which, when joined to those of the Kinjhar lake, forms one of the most beautiful sheets of water to be seen in Sind, bounded as it is by distant red hills and forests. The saint is not, however, buried in the mausoleum, but in a

deep cave under the rock, to which steps lead down, first into a court of cells occupied by pilgrims during the annual fairs, then into a smaller courtyard shaded by willow trees, which is kept scrupulously sacred, and then into the inner gloom of the cave. An annual fair is held and is attended by about 1,500 people. There is a house on the rock built for the accommodation of His Highness the Agha Khan, the spiritual head of the Khoja sect, and a number of other houses belonging to headmen of the community, who reside in Karachi, Mirpur Bathoro, Hyderabad and other places in Sind. The connection of the Khojas with this region dates from the time of the British conquest, shortly before which the grandfather of the present Agha Khan came to Sind from Persia. Sir Charles Napier appointed him to command the Camel Corps which he had organized and which was stationed at Jerruck. Some of his proceedings, however, gave offence to the Baluchis who attacked him and drove him out of the place. The colony of Khojas remained, but they have been for the most part ruined and their lands absorbed by the neighbouring zamindars.

Jhok. Shrine of Shah Inayatullah Sufi.

Jhok is a small village on the banks of the Mulchand canal, between Mirpur Bathoro and Bulri. It is seven miles distant from Mirpur Bathoro. It contains a shrine of one Shah Inayatullah, which consists of a domed tomb faced with encaustic tiles and inscribed with Arabic scrolls of the holy names. A mosque adjoins it and the buildings stand in an extensive compound. Shah Inayatullah was a Sufi and is reverenced throughout Sind and named Sar Taj Sufan, "Crowned Head of Sufis," and Sardar-al-ashkan, "Leader of all Lovers." He was born at Miranpur, a village which is a mile distant from Jhok, in 1660 A.D., and is said to have been under the instruction of Khwaja Abdul Malik, great-grandson of Pir Dastgir of Baghdad at Burhanpur in Bengal for a term of five years, at the end of which period he was awarded a sword, a cap and red apparel, granted the title of Sufi and permitted to instruct disciples. He made so many disciples, both among Hindus and Mussalmans, that the Saiyids of Bulri grew jealous of him and got the Governor of Tatta to send a report to the Emperor at Delhi which resulted in Nur Muhammad Kalhora being commissioned to destroy him. The latter accordingly besieged Jhok with

a large force, but Shah Inayat's fakirs were too strong for him: so he made peace and gained his end afterwards by assassination in 1717 A.D. ("Tuhfat-ul-kiram"). The saint's head was forwarded, according to the local tradition, to Delhi, reciting poems on the way. An annual fair is held at the shrine on the 17th day of Safar and lasts for three days and is attended by about 1,500 people.

Karachi. Karachi (formerly spelt Kurrachee), situated in 24° 51′ north latitude and 67° 4′ east longitude, is the headquarter town of the Karachi District and the capital of Sind, the seat of Government and of the chief court of judicature, and the headquarters of the Karachi Brigade and also of those heads of civil departments whose jurisdiction extends over the whole province. Besides being the official civil and military centre of the province, Karachi is the third port of India in order of commercial importance, having a volume of trade inferior only to that of Calcutta and Bombay. The firms represented on the Chamber of Commerce numbered 56 in 1916. In addition to local houses there are numerous agencies of merchants and traders doing business at Lahore, Delhi and other towns. Finally, Karachi is both the nearest port in India to Europe and the nearest maritime terminus of the whole system of railways that serve Sind, British Baluchistan, the Punjab and the north-west of India, and its harbour presents exceptional facilities for the shipment and landing of goods and for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and troops. These conditions have brought together a very heterogeneous population of 151,903, as enumerated at the census of 1911. The municipal limits which extend from Clifton and Ghizri on the one side to the Maurypur Salt Works on the other enclose an area of about seventy square miles.

The present position of Karachi will be better understood after a brief review of its history.

History. It has been confidently identified with Alexander's Haven and much ingenuity has been expended in efforts to trace Krokala, Eiros, Bibacta and other places mentioned by Nearchus; but anyone, who has observed the evidences of every recent recession of the sea at Clifton and Ghizri and of the rapid erosion of the Oyster Rocks still in progress, will find reason

to believe that 22 centuries have probably altered the whole aspect of the coast beyond all possibility of recognition. However that may be, it does not appear that there ever was a town on the site of Karachi, or anywhere near it, until two centuries ago; for, with the exception of a haven, which is the only one between Makran and Cutch, it lacks all the natural advantages that conduce to the rise of cities. The trade of Sind sought one of the commercial towns which succeeded each other on the ever-changing mouths of the Indus, while that of Baluchistan came down to a port formed by Cape Monze and the Habb river. But when the latter began to silt up so that large vessels could no longer enter it, the wealthy Hindu merchants of the place began to cast about for a new settlement and fixed on a back-water called Kalachi Kun, to which the sea found entrance over a bar known as Nawa Nar, near to the island of Baba in the present Karachi harbour. The present entrance to the harbour was at that time blocked by a rocky reef extending from Manora to the Oyster Rocks, which has since crumbled away. Such is the story told by Seth Naomal, a descendant of one of these Hindu merchants, in a manuscript family history which is still in the possession of his grandson Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdas. Other local accounts differ slightly, affirming the existence first of a large town called Karak on a lagoon some miles west of Karachi, from which it moved eastward on the silting up of the passage from the sea. In either case we know that the new settlers put themselves under the protection of the Jam of the Jokhias, who was the recognized blackmailer and guardian of the trade routes, and prospered and gradually sucked away the trade of the Indus ports. Subsequently they fortified their town with walls of mud and brushwood and mounted thereon some pieces of ordnance brought from Maskat, and it became Kalachi (or Karachi) Kot. It belonged to the Khan of Kalat, to whom it had been given by the Kalhoras as blood-money for one of his brothers slain by them in battle, but Ali Fateh Khan, the first of the Talpurs, cast a covetous eye on it. Twice he sent an expedition to take it; but the Hindu merchants collected their clients and dependents, landed marines from their ships and beat the assailants off. When a third attack

was made in 1795, the Khan of Kalat, being in difficulties himself and unable to help them, they negotiated and, being offered honourable terms, surrendered. The Mirs put a Governor in command, but treated the merchants most considerately and fostered the trade, which brought them an annual revenue of nearly a lakh of rupees (in 1838 it was estimated at a lakh and a half). In 1797 they built a fort on Manora as a defence against attack by sea. It was from this fort that fire was opened on the S.S. "Wellesley," which was entering the harbour with the "reserve force" which the conduct of the Mirs had made it advisable to keep in Sind after Sir J. Keane's army passed on to Kabul.* The guns of the "Wellesley" did not take long to knock down the shabby walls, and Rear-Admiral Maitland, with Brigadier Valiant, took possession of the fort and also of the town of Karachi on February 7th, 1839, but pledged themselves to hold the persons and property of the inhabitants sacred and not to interfere with the government of the town. British troops were landed and encamped about two miles from the walls, and so matters remained until the battle of Miani. A visitor in 1841 wrote afterwards: "Kurachee was the residence of many ladies whose husbands' duty required them to penetrate further into the country, so that there was a larger society than is generally to be met with at an outstation. Monday and Friday evenings were the gay times. The band of H. M.'s 41st played on the parade ground and the beauty and fashion of Kurachee were seen assembling in groups." This was the birth of Karachi Cantonment and to this period belongs the interesting old burial ground on the Bunder Road. The native town, as it was in 1857, is thus described by Sir Richard Burton: "The town is a mass of low mud hovels and high mud houses, with flat mud roofs, windowless mud walls and numerous mud ventilators, surrounded by a tumble-down parapet of mud built upon a low platform of mud-covered rock. This is the citadel: it fines off into straggling suburbs below, extending far northwards." "The dark narrow alleys, through which nothing bulkier than a jackass can pass with ease, boast no common sewer." There were

* According to a popular account of this incident which was current afterwards there was no garrison in the fort and the solitary gun fired therefrom was meant for a salute.

two gates—the Kara darwaza facing the sea, and the Mitha darwaza leading to the Lyari and sweet water wells. In front of the former a spit of dry land extended to the Customs House and white mosque, to which passengers were brought in canoes at high water from vessels anchored at Kiamari.

When Sir Charles Napier transferred the seat of Government from Hyderabad to Karachi, the place began to develop. The histories of the trade, the Port, the Municipality and other institutions, which make up the story of the growth of Karachi during the seventy years since, are given in their appropriate places.

Manora.

The first object that arrests the attention of the traveller approaching Karachi from the sea is the rocky headland of Manora, 100 feet high, with its Lighthouse, Observatory, little English Church and many other buildings. It is now a Cantonment, occupied by the Royal Garrison Artillery in charge of the harbour defences. The Indo-European Telegraph has also its Cable Factory and a considerable settlement here, and it is the residence of the Port Officer and other officials of the Port Trust, including the Pilot establishment. The tomb of a wonder-working Pir, who was buried here, attracts crowds to an annual fair, and Hinduism is also represented by a conspicuous, but not ancient, temple. Manora is self-contained, has its own Church (St. Paul's, consecrated in 1865), school, library, billiard room, tennis courts, etc.

Keamari.

Opposite Manora and forming the other side of the entrance to the harbour is the Kiamari groyne, 8,300 feet long. Beyond it are the wharves, and the settlement known as Kiamari. The road leads direct from the boat basin to Karachi. On landing, the traveller first passes through the Sydenham Passenger Pavilion and enters Willingdon Place. To the right of this lies the Port Trust village, to the left the wharves and the railway (these are described in detail on page 86 below). Further on is the Bachubai Edulji Dinshaw Hospital, supported by the Municipality, North-Western Railway and Port Trust; then the McHinch Memorial Seamen's Rest, built by the Port Trust in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 30,833. The nucleus of this amount was a sum of Rs. 11,102 raised by subscription to commemorate the late Mr. Alexander

McHinch, C.I.E., a well known Karachi merchant and public man. To this the Port Trust added Rs. 8,386, the Municipality Rs. 3,000, the Chamber of Commerce and individual members of it Rs. 3,350, and Government Rs. 5,000. The Rest is supported by subscriptions with some help from Government, and is controlled by a Committee, on which the Port Trust and all the Churches of Karachi are represented. It provides reading and refreshments for seamen of all classes and creeds and also supplies the place of a Sailors' Home, as far as that is required at this Port.

Napier Obelisk.

At the Seamen's Rest the road leaves Kiamari Island, the limits of which have been much obscured by reclamation, and runs along the Napier Mole, on the left side of which, about a mile from the Rest, stands a monument to Sir Charles Napier. The original monument was an obelisk on a pedestal, about 13 feet high, built of ill-dressed stone and bearing on one side the following inscription :—

> "From this spot on the 1st December 1847 was fired the farewell salute to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., on his retirement from the Governorship of Sind, being the extreme point to which at that date wheeled carriages had ever passed along this bunder, a work planned and executed under the Government of His Excellency and was just completed at the date of his departure from this Province.
>
> ERECTED 1853. REBUILT 1901."

For many years it was surrounded and concealed by plague sheds : these, however, were removed and the monument exposed to view. It was, however, generally recognized to be utterly unworthy of its subject, and in 1913 the Port Trust erected at its own expense a handsome Aberdeen granite obelisk with the words "Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Sind" on the face fronting the road, and below these words have been inserted the original inscription which has been quoted above. At the end of the Napier Mole, after passing over the screw-pile bridge 1,200 feet long, which was built in 1865 to span the cutting made

through the Mole that the creek might scour the harbour, the main land is reached. The road then proceeds over a handsome stone bridge, 1,540 feet in length, beneath which the railway passes. This bridge was opened in April 1911 by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, and is named after him. Its construction and the diversion of the railway necessitated the removal of the old Port Trust Office on the left of the road as one crossed the bridge over the creek from Kiamari, and the old Customs House, which spanned the road on five arches. To the left of the Hardinge Bridge now stands the new Port Trust Offices, the handsomest and most imposing building in Karachi, built at a cost of Rs. 8,60,000 and opened in January 1916. Beyond it and physically contiguous, the new Customs House is in course of construction.

Merewether Clock Tower.

A short distance further on is the Merewether Clock Tower, a fine memorial raised by public subscription to a former Commissioner in Sind. It is a memorial also of Mr. J. Strachan, the Municipal Engineer who designed it and many other public buildings in Karachi. It is in the middle, pointed style of Gothic architecture and has the form of an Eleanor cross. Standing on a basement 44 feet square, it rises to a height of 102 feet and carries, at an elevation of 70 feet, a clock with four faces, each 7 feet in diameter. The large bell, which strikes the hours, weighs 3 cwt., and the smaller bells, for the quarters, 1 cwt. each. The foundation stone was laid by Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, in 1884, and the completed structure was opened to the public and made over to the Municipality by Sir Evan James in 1892. The total cost of the structure and clock was Rs. 37,178.

Business quarter.

The Merewether Tower cleaves the road. The branch to the right is the McLeod Road, named in honour of a public spirited Collector of Customs of Sir Bartle Frere's time. The Bunder Road continues its course on the left of the tower. Between it and the Lyari river, half a mile further to the left, lies the Old Town of Karachi, deprived of its wall and much changed by sanitation and other innovations, but still retaining many of the old alleys to which Sir Richard Burton alluded.

Between the Bunder and McLeod Roads, about half a mile behind the Clock Tower, was the old Kafila Serai, now absorbed in the Sind Madressah, where the camel caravans from Khorassan used to put up, outside the city walls. On and between the Bunder and McLeod Roads beats the commercial heart of Karachi. Here all the leading firms have their places of business. On the McLeod Road is the Ionic front of the Bank of Bombay, built, from a design by Mr. Strachan, in 1888 ; next to it is the Judicial Commissioner's Court, built by the old Bank of Bombay in 1866, and bought by Government when it failed ; then the National Bank and opposite to it the new and handsome offices of McKinnon, MacKenzie and Company, the Shipping Agents, the City Station of the North-Western Railway with nearly half a mile of goods yards behind it, and the Central Post and Telegraph Offices ; further on, iron-works which have been closely associated with the progress of Karachi for fifty years past, a little beyond which the McLeod Road falls into the Kacheri Road. Behind the Post Office, on the Kacheri Road, overawing all, rises the great pile of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College. On the Bunder Road to which we now return, stand the Boulton Market, the Max Denso Hall, the site of the old Jail, on which Government offices are to be erected, the High School, the Khalikdina Hall, the first English burial ground opened in Sind, the Small Cause Court, the Travellers' Bungalow of ancient days and later converted into a hotel, the Richmond Crawford Veterinary Dispensary and the Tramway Stables. As many of these places indicate, the Bunder Road must have been one of the first roads laid out in Karachi, leading as it did from the Bunder to the barracks and parade ground of the Native Infantry regiments, and it is still a main artery. Off it to the left, past the High School corner, runs the Mission Road to the little Mission Church and the school founded by Major Preedy, the first Collector of Karachi, in 1846, and handed over in 1853 to the Church Missionary Society's missionaries, who now live in the bungalow that was Major Preedy's Kacheri. On this road before reaching the Mission we pass the new Civil Hospital and the Lady Dufferin Hospital. Nearly opposite to the Mission Road another old artery takes off from the right of the Bunder Road. This is

Bunder Road.

the Kacheri Road, which, after passing Government House at a distance, reaches the Civil Lines a little less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kiamari. Here are the Frere Hall, the Statues of Queen Victoria and of King Edward, the Sind Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Masonic Hall, Holy Trinity Church, and the Gymkhana, an institution which has existed since the time of Sir Bartle Frère, if not from an earlier date, when, inasmuch as the word gymkhana had not been invented it was called "The Ladies' Club" and occupied an old bungalow on the road that now bounds it on the south-east. The backbone of Civil Lines is Victoria Road, a really fine thoroughfare, which, coming from the Sudder Bazaar, passes all these buildings, unites with the Kacheri Road at the railway and, crossing it, continues nearly three miles out to Clifton.

Civil Lines.

Parallel to Victoria Road on the east is Elphinstone Street, and behind and parallel to it Frere Street, which runs in a straight line from the Bunder Road, where we left it, to the Cantonment Station, which was at first called Frere Station, and south of which is a triangle of bungalows originally known as Frere Town. This line is the nucleus from which the European side of Kárachi grew. The officers' bungalows in Frere Street formed the front rank of the military quarters, receiving the first of the sea breeze before Civil Lines came into being. Those of the British regiments were at the southern, or station, end, those of the Native regiments, with the Depôt and Commissariat, at the other. The Regimental or Sudder Bazaar was between. The barracks were on the wide rocky plain behind the officers' bungalows. Even here all is changed. The "sheds of wattle and daub" and "parallelograms of unlovely regularity" so graphically portrayed, with their inmates, by Sir R. Burton, have to a great extent been superseded by substantial and handsome houses of two stories, the original Napier Barracks have been succeeded by magnificent edifices erected in 1866, and the Sudder Bazaar from being merely a regimental bazaar now supplies the wants of the whole civil station. In and about the Sudder Bazaar there are now many public buildings for example the Empress Market, the Scotch Church, the two Volunteer Halls, the Grammar School, the Goa-Portuguese Hall, etc.

Cantonment.

In the northern half of the triangle formed by Frere Street with the Bunder and Kacheri Roads there is a wide, sandy plain, used as a parade ground by the Royal Field Artillery, the lines and the stables of which are located between it and the Sudder Bazaar. The Artillery Mess House which is close to Holy Trinity Church is said to be the oldest building remaining in all this part. Adjoining the artillery lines, on the north, is the Arsenal, which was partly blown up by an explosion in 1858.

Tramways.

The tramway system of Karachi belongs to a Company (the East India Tramway Company) which pays the Municipality a royalty of Rs. 500 a year per mile of line. The system was opened in 1885, and the trams were driven by steam. Subsequently horse traction was substituted, and at a later date motor traction. The lines extend from Kiamari to the Cantonment Railway Station, with one branch via the Napier and Lawrence Roads to the Zoological Gardens and another to Soldiers' bazaar.

Environs.

The aspect of the surroundings of Karachi is dreary. To the south-east is a flat waste, scarcely above high water mark, intersected by two roads into which the Victoria Road divides after crossing the railway. Of these, one, going almost due south, leads to Clifton, passing on the right a mound of hard conglomerate called Bath Island. Clifton is a plateau or rather, two plateaux, distinguished as old and new Clifton, in the very broken chain of hills of which Manora and the Oyster Rocks are detached links. Here very soon after the British occupation of Sind a few villas were built, to which residents of the cantonment used to go for change of air and sea bathing. The distance from the bazaar and the absence of drinking water has, however, prevented the place from ever becoming a large residential suburb of Karachi, and these deficiencies have not been made good to the present day. All this part of the coast is silting up and the Napier groyne, with the stopping of the Chinna creek, probably increased the deposit of fine sand to the west of Clifton, which, driven by the monsoon wind, forms moving hills that swallow up everything in their way. At one time the very existence of Clifton seemed to be threatened and

the road to it was buried, but the sand has been most successfully combated by an extensive system of low fences, within which a growth of "Goats-foot Creeper" (*Ipomæa pes-capræ*) is induced.

About a mile east of Clifton, on another plateau, was Ghizri Sanitarium, established in 1854 for sick officers and soldiers. There were substantial stone bungalows for the officers and barracks for the soldiers and a detached residence for an Apothecary. The old Gazetteer of Sind pronounces the sanitarium to be admirably suited for its purpose and anticipates the erection of additional barracks to accommodate 400 invalids; but some years ago the sanitarium was abolished and everything removed except the foundation of the buildings.

The name Ghizri belongs properly to the creek east of the sanitarium, formed by the Malir river, which opens into the broad mouth of the Gharo creek and so has connection with the whole net-work of channels intersecting the Delta. This made it an important place at the beginning of the British rule and the remains may still be seen of a line of railway by which heavy material used to be sent from the workshops near Cantonment Station to Ghizri and so, by river-steamers, up the Indus to Kotri. This was when the Kotri-Karachi Line was under construction, but the route had long before that been in use for troops and stores. Ghizri is still a landing place, authorized under the Customs Act, for rice and other produce from the Delta. There is a Customs chowkey on the hill overlooking the creek and also a Municipal duty post.

Nearly north of Ghizri Sanitarium and not three miles from it there is a prominent conical hill with a house on the top known as Honeymoon Lodge. This is said to have been built by the *ex*-Raja of Satara; but, being assured by the sight of a cobra that the house was unlucky, he sold it to His Highness the Agha Khan to whom it now belongs. On another hill not far off is the Parsi Tower of Silence. A mile and a half further north is a group of higher hills, among which are the Hand's Hill quarries, out of which Karachi has been built.

On the west the old town was bounded by the abrupt banks and flat, sandy bottom of the Lyari river bed. It

is a river for only a few days in the year, after rain, when it comes down in spate with such suddenness sometimes that persons crossing it are carried away. Eleven were drowned one morning in 1906. The Lyari drains the hills north of Karachi, and its left bank, for some miles above the town, is green with gardens and cultivation. Beyond that a barren plain extends to the hills of which Cape Monze, 20 miles away, is the southern extremity. Beyond them the great chain of the Pabb hills, or mountains, bounds the horizon.

Water Works.

The town originally depended for its water supply on wells alone. From the earliest days of the conquest projects were set on foot for supplying an adequate quantity of good water, but nothing practicable ensued till a scheme was prepared by Mr. Strachan, the Secretary and Engineer of the Municipality, in 1880. His first plans were rejected on account of their cost. He modified them and at last obtained sanction to a scheme estimated to supply 8 gallons of water a day per head of the population and not to cost more than Rs. 8,50,000. The foundation stone of the distributing reservoir (the Temple Reservoir) was laid by Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, on 18th February 1880, and the works were opened in April 1883. The source of supply was the underground flow of the river Malir, supplied from a reservoir of mountains one hundred miles away. Being porous, the mountains absorb the rain that falls upon them, and discharge it gradually through the subterranean stream-bed. On the right bank of the Malir, but at a distance of a thousand feet from the bank, two wells were sunk, 38 feet in depth and 40 feet in diameter. At about 2 feet from the bottom of each well a pipe, 2 feet in diameter, took off the supply. These met and from their junction a single pipe of the same diameter led to the junction tank, 6,551 feet from the first well. From the tank to the Temple Reservoir the water was carried by a masonry conduit having a section of 3′ 3″ by 2′ 3″ for the first 9 miles, with a fall of two feet to the mile, and after that a section of 2′ 6″ by 2′ 3″ with a full of 3·91 feet to the mile. The conduit was covered, but provided with ventilators. The site of the wells was distant about 16½ miles from Karachi

and 7 from Landhi Station on the railway and its height above mean sea level was 176 feet: so the water flowed easily to the reservoir, the floor of which was about 52 feet above sea level. As the town is very little above the level of the sea it was expected that there would be a sufficient head of water to supply the upper stories of all the houses. The reservoir was 200 feet in length by 150 in breadth and provided for a water depth of 10 feet. The total cost of the works was Rs. 8,54,973, but a further sum of Rs. 3,15,292 was soon after expended in extensions of the distributing pipes and other additions. In 1895-96 a second reservoir, a little larger than the first, known as the Currie Reservoir was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000. Before a year had run, however, it was found that the source of supply was not equal to the demand upon it and galleries had to be run out from both wells to catch more water. But the relief afforded was only temporary, and in 1887-88 it was found necessary to bring a conduit from Dumlotte (Damlot) five miles further up, between the Malir and Bazar rivers, as a feeder to the wells. The ten years from 1889 to 1898 were years of good rain, the average being 9½ inches, but with 1898 a period of drought set in and the water supply failed again; and in April 1900 Mr. J. Forrest Brunton, the Chief Officer of the Municipality, proposed to sink another well on the 4th mile of the Dumlotte conduit, from which water might be pumped into the conduit. This was carried out at once at a cost of Rs. 5,523 and afforded immediate relief, but the supply of water had at the same time to be restricted to enforce economy. In 1901 a second well on the Dumlotte Conduit became necessary with a second pump. This cost Rs. 4,358. In the same year Mr. E. F. Dawson, Superintending Engineer, was deputed to investigate the whole question with Mr. Brunton, and in pursuance of his report the Municipality resolved to appropriate Rs. 39,332 for the purpose of sinking a larger well at Dumlotte, 35 feet in diameter and 37 feet deep, to be worked by a 12″ centrifugal pump driven by a 16 N. H. P. engine and capable of delivering 2,400 gallons per minute. This superseded the two smaller wells at Dumlotte. The demand on the supply continued to grow yearly, and in time it became necessary to augment not only the supply but also the storage reservoirs. The Temple Reservoir and the Currie Reservoir

have a combined capacity of six million gallons, and in 1913 a new reservoir, known as the Sydenham Reservoir, was constructed to contain another six million gallons. With this addition to the storage capacity it has become possible to meet the fluctuations of the demand, and at the present time the water problem of the town is not particularly acute.

Of the public buildings and places referred to above some are described elsewhere, the schools and colleges for example in connection with Education and hospitals in the chapter on Health. Some remain to be noticed.

Government House.

The main entrance to Government House is from Victoria Road immediately opposite to the entrance to Holy Trinity Church. There are five other entrances. The House, which stands in 40 acres of ground, was built by Sir Charles Napier, and was in his time a plain single-storied building. On Sir Charles Napier's retirement it was purchased by Government as a residence for the Commissioner in Sind, and has remained so ever since. General Jacob, when acting as Commissioner in 1856, added the upper story to the central block of the house, doubtless in imitation of the upper storey of his own house at Jacobabad. Since then no big structural alterations have been carried out, though constant improvements are made to modernize the house. In 1906 in anticipation of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales a complete installation of electric light and fans was fitted. A marble tablet on the porch in front of the house records the fact that the House "was built and occupied by Sir Charles Napier, Conqueror and Governor of Sind." The historical character of the house is further emphasized by the possession of portraits of Sir Charles Napier, all the Commissioners, and other distinguished men who have served in Sind, such as Sir James Outram, General Jacob, Sir Henry Green, etc. A small library of interesting and valuable books on the history of Sind was started by a former Commissioner, Sir Evan James.

Frere Hall and the Queen's and King's Statues.

The Frere Hall is by its situation and character the most notable building in Karachi and would be beautiful but for its incongruous excrescences, an octagonal tower crowned with an iron cage, and an

acute roof spirelet, coated with Muntz's metal. The inception of this Hall was a meeting held to devise means of commemorating the long and brilliant administration of Sir Bartle Frere when he was called to the Viceroy's Council in 1859. A sum of Rs. 22,500 was raised by subscription and designs for a public hall were invited. Out of twelve sent in, one by Lieutenant-Colonel St. Clair Wilson was chosen, and the building was commenced in 1863. It was opened in 1865, though not then quite complete, by Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner of the day. The total cost of it came to about Rs. 1,80,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 10,000 and the Municipality paid the balance. The Hall is in the Venetian Gothic style and is built of the familiar yellowish Karachi limestone, relieved very effectively by white oolite quarried near Bholari south of Kotri and red and grey sandstones from Jungshahi. The columns and arches of the wide verandahs are exceedingly graceful and the whole detail pleasing, but the tower and spirelet harmonize neither with the body of the building nor with each other. The apex of the spirelet is 144 feet above ground level. From the porch on the east side a double staircase leads up directly to a fine hall in the upper storey, 70 feet long by 35 in width and 38 in height. This is the "Town Hall" of Karachi for public meetings, lectures, balls, concerts and dramatic entertainments. It has wide verandahs on two sides and opens at the north end, by an arch into a second fine room, 63 feet by 25, which can be used to supplement the main hall and accommodate a stage or platform. On the ground floor there is a main hall equal to the one above. The room at the end, corresponding to the second room above, accommodates the Frere Hall Library. The main hall upstairs is adorned with some good busts, among which are two of Their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, presented by Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E. There are also oil paintings of Sir Charles Pritchard, Sir Evan James, Mr. R. Giles and Mr. A. D. Younghusband, former Commissioners in Sind.

On the west side of the Hall stands the Queen's Statue in the midst of what is known as 'the Queen's Lawn,' and on the east side is the new Statue of King Edward VIII on the corresponding King's Lawn, the Hall and these two lawns occupying the entire space between Victoria and Bonus roads.

The Queen's Statue, which is by Sir Hamo Thorneycroft, R.A., was unveiled by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March 1906. The monument consists of a classically treated architectural pedestal with statues of bronze around the base, and crowned with a colossal white marble Statue of the Queen-Empress, wearing a widow's veil and the imperial crown and robes of state, and holding in her hand the sceptre and the orb. The principal group at the foot of the pedestal represents India approaching Justice and Peace. On one side is a lion, on the other a tiger, with heads erect, guarding the monument. At the rear the river Indus is symbolized by a woman carrying an urn and pouring water on the thirsty soil. The approach to the statue from the Victoria Road is by a broad flight of steps of Carrara marble.

The Statue of King Edward is also by Sir Hamo Thorneycroft, R. A., and was unveiled by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, in January 1916. The following description of it is taken from a pamphlet prepared by the Chairman of the Statue Committee at the time of its unveiling :—

"The classically treated architectural pedestal is of white marble standing on a base of grey granite.

"The pedestal is crowned with a colossal white marble Statue of the late King-Emperor Edward VII wearing the coronation robes of the King of England, and holding in his hands the sceptre and the orb : upon the orb stands a winged figure of Victory in white marble.

"The group in bronze at the feet of the pedestal represents Britannia with the helmet, shield and trident, wreathed with leaves and protecting an Indian child.

"The group in bronze at the back of the statue represents 'Peace,' a winged female figure bending slightly over an Indian child.

"On the right hand stands a bronze figure of heroic size, representing a British soldier of the York and Lancaster Regiment standing at ease, his rifle with fixed bayonet in his hands.

"On the left hand side of the statue stands a similar figure of an Indian soldier of the 129th D. C. O. Baluchis."

Max Denso Hall.

This hall, which is situated on the Bunder Road, was erected in 1886 to honour the memory of a citizen who had been prominent in many ways and occupied the chair of the Chamber of Commerce in 1870-71. The sum of Rs. 9,000 having been subscribed by his friends, the Municipality gave a site and supplied the additional funds necessary to provide that part of the town with a public hall, reading room and library. The design was prepared by Mr. J. Strachan. The style is Venetian Gothic. The upper storey consists mainly of one hall, 60 feet by 30, intended to seat 500 people. The ground floor contains an entrance hall, library, reading room and some small rooms. On the east front there is an illuminated clock, the gift of Rao Sahib Ramdas Morarji.

Khalikdina Hall.

The Ghulam Hussein Khalikdina Hall, also on the Bunder Road, was the result of a coalition between the executors of the late Mr. Ghulam Hussein Khalikdina, who had left by will Rs. 18,000 to be spent on some useful public object, the Committee of the Native General Library, who were badly in need of new premises, and the Municipality. The Municipality added Rs. 15,000 to the bequest and the hall was erected and opened in 1906. It consists of one spacious hall for public meetings and two rooms flanking the entrance, which are, according to agreement, placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Native General Library. The hall is 70 feet in length by 45 in width and 30 in height and is capable of seating from 600 to 700 persons. The front portico has an area of 52½ feet by 32½ and a ten-foot verandah runs round the sides of the hall. The building belongs to, and is maintained by, the Municipality.

Volunteer Hall.
Goa-Portuguese Hall.

Other large halls available for public meetings are the Goa-Portuguese Hall in Frere Street just beyond the Grammar School, and those of the Sind Volunteer Rifles and the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, the former at the junction of Elphinstone Street with Bunder Road and the latter on Victoria Road opposite the Scotch Church. The first named hall belongs to the Goa-Portuguese Association and has taken the place of an earlier hall,

the proceeds of which helped towards the building of it. The balance of the money required was raised by the Association from its own resources. The total was Rs. 56,000, of which Rs. 8,000 were paid for the site. The building which was designed by Mr. M. Somake, a local architect, is arranged on almost the same plan as the Frere Hall, and the dimensions of its rooms are nearly the same.

Sind Club.

The Sind Club occupies a conspicuous position in Victoria Road to the north side of the Frere Hall. It was originally housed in a small bungalow in Elphinstone Street, but in 1883 was removed to its present premises. The main building was built entirely of light limestone in the Italian style. A second building comprising a two-storied block of chambers was erected in 1888. In 1892 four chambers were built over the smoking room. In 1904 the third block was increased and finally on the acquisition of the site of the Masonic Lodge adjacent to it a new block containing 9 sets of chambers was erected in 1915. The club contains the usual accommodation and arrangements, and there is in the compound a racket court.

Karachi Gymkhana.

The gymkhana is in Scandal Point Road, and has occupied its present buildings (with subsequent enlargements) since 1886. It is the lineal descendant of the meeting place near the rifle range where the European population of Karachi used to meet in the early days of the conquest and which received the name of Scandal Point. The road leading to it is also known as Scandal Point Road.

Other Clubs, etc.

There are numerous other clubs and similar institutions in Karachi, the principal being the Karachi Club in Kacheri Road, the Parsi Gymkhana, the Railway Institute and the Karachi Artillery Volunteer Club.

Masonic Hall.

The original Masonic Hall stood on a site to the north of and adjacent to the Sind Club. A few years ago by an arrangement between the lodge and the club the site was resumed by Government and made over to the club on lease for an extension of its premises. The lodge was in exchange granted a site between

Government House and the Artillery Lines, and a new temple was erected at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and consecrated in 1914. The original lodge in Karachi is Lodge Hope, founded in 1842. There are at the present time eight other lodges, all of which hold regular meetings.

Y. M. C. A.

To the west of the new lodge stand the buildings of the local branch of the Y.M.C.A. The branch was founded in 1905, and carried on its work in hired premises until 1914, when its permanent buildings were erected. Standing in an excellent site they have cost Rs. 67,500, met partly by subscriptions from Karachi and abroad, partly by a Government grant, and partly by a grant from the National Council. The buildings contain general rooms and a gymnasium on the ground floor and hostel accommodation for eighteen persons upstairs. There are five acres of land for games, etc., surrounding them.

Holy Trinity Church.

Holy Trinity Church, the first Protestant church built in Sind, stands in a compound of 15 acres between Victoria Road and Elphinstone Street and opposite the main entrance to Government House. It was one of the first works set on foot by Mr. (Sir Bartle) Frere after his arrival in Sind and he laid the foundation stone on 9th September 1852. It is recorded that the clergy, the Reverends W. K. Fletcher and W. Carr, met the Commissioner at the entrance to the church square. The Senior Chaplain, then in the name of the community, requested the Commissioner to lay the stone. On his assent being received prayers were recited and the Junior Chaplain then proceeded to read the inscription on the foundation stone. The names of the coins to be deposited in the stone were then read out, after which the stone was duly laid by Mr. Frere in the name of the Holy Trinity. The doxology followed, then a royal salute and the national anthem, after which the Senior Chaplain pronounced the benediction.

The church was consecrated in March 1855 by the Bishop of Bombay. The cost of the building was Rs. 53,554 without the furnishings which amounted to about Rs. 10,700 and the two bells which cost Rs. 1,550. The organ was not provided until 1894; the cost of it (Rs. 7,000)

was met by private subscriptions. The present clock was also paid for by public subscription in 1906.

The church was designed by Captain John Hill of the Bombay Engineers. Sir Richard Burton compares it to a hammer with the handle turned heavenwards, and the author of "Kurrachee, Past, Present and Future" finds in it the form of a giraffe, an animal distinguished for its exceedingly long neck and the shortness of its back. The tower of the church is (or was) 150 feet high and the nave only 115 feet long. There is a popular story that the tower was intended to serve as a landmark for vessels approaching the shore, for which there does not appear to be any foundation excepting the difficulty of accounting for it in any other way. In 1904 the two uppermost of the six storeys of which it consisted were removed for reasons of safety, and this somewhat improved the whole structure architecturally. The church is not oriented, but lies north-west to south-east, probably to catch the prevailing breeze. There are 800 sittings, all free, but allotted at parade service. There was an interesting memorial window to Sir Charles Napier high up in the east wall (see page 145, "A" Volume) but it was blown to pieces by the cyclone of 1902. Another window, erected in 1881, by Mr. F. D. Melville, Commissioner in Sind, to the memory of his wife, survived the storm. There are numerous brasses, of which one, dedicated to the memory of three children of Captain Minter in 1842, must have been affixed originally in the old bungalow to which Sir Charles Napier referred as "an ecclesiastical convenience" long before the church was built. Seven in a group commemorate officers of the 129th Baluchis and linked battalions and are surmounted by old regimental colours. In front of the church stands a simple column erected in 1849 by Sir Charles Napier, then Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, "to their fellow-soldiers who died from the effects of climate during their first tour of service in Sind in 1842-43." This originally stood in the grounds of Government House, but was removed some years ago.

To the north-east of the church, a bungalow for the chaplain has recently been built by Government. South-

east of the church stands the Howard Institute, founded by the Reverend A. B. Howard, but not finished until after his death. His portrait hangs in it and there is a brass tablet to his memory in the church. The institute contains a library and refreshment, billiard and reading rooms, besides a hall for meetings and entertainments, the cost of building which (Rs. 10,000 in all) was entirely raised by private effort. The institute is intended for the parishioners and members of the church and is much used by the soldiers in garrison.

Widows' Home.

This is a one-storeyed bungalow in Victoria Road for the residence of widows and is in the charge of the chaplain. Four widows receive Rs. 15 per mensem, two others Rs. 5, and a Government grant of Rs. 17 is made towards the maintenance of a military widow. Apart from these grants the home is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Scotch Church.

The Scotch Church (St. Andrew's) is also between Victoria Road and Elphinstone Street, but more than half a mile north of Holy Trinity Church. It is close to the traffic of Sadar Bazaar, but effectually secluded by its well-wooded garden of 2 acres from which its graceful spire, rising to a height of 135 feet, commands attention from a great distance. This is a very pleasing building, designed by Mr. T. G. Newnham of the Sind Railway in the Gothic style of the 14th century. It consists of a nave, 100 feet long 56 feet wide and 56 feet high to the ridge of roof, which is separated from the aisles by arcades, above which are clerestory windows, ten on each side. There is a fine rose-window, 18 feet in diameter, at the south end, and a five-light window, with a head of geometrical tracery, on the opposite side. The church is entered by an octagonal porch at the south corner, near which is the tower and steeple. It is planned to accommodate 400 worshippers. The cost of the building was Rs. 56,300, of which Government contributed Rs. 25,000. The foundation stone of this church was laid on 6th February 1867 by Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and it was opened for divine service on the last day of 1868 though it was not dedicated until 1869.

Methodist Church. Further on and upon the opposite side of Elphinstone Street is the American Methodist Episcopal Chapel, an unpretentious building, erected in 1875 and capable of seating 200 persons.

Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Church is one of a group of substantial buildings which attest the importance of the Roman Catholic Community of Karachi. They are situated in the plain east of the Sadar Bazaar and north of the Napier barracks, embowered in a large and shady garden, which hides them from view to some extent; but the broad front of the church, with its two corner spires, stands out and commands attention. The place has some historical interest. Close to the south compound wall, and adjoining the old cemetery, described below, was built, in 1845, St. Patrick's Church, the first Christian Church in Sind, with the exception of the one mentioned in the article on Tatta, of which nothing is known. This little church has long disappeared and the site of it is now occupied by a play-ground for the girls of the Convent School; but three memorials of it are carefully preserved. The first is a brass tablet inscribed as follows :—

> "This Church, dedicated to St. Patrick and the first Christian temple in Pagan Scinde, was erected Anno Domini 1845, by subscriptions and donations from the Roman Catholic Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, departments, classes and individuals, aided by the donations of many of our Protestant brethren.
>
> "The Reverend Francis Casabosch, Chaplain.
>
> "Be it known unto all men. That all right to, and property in, and belonging to this Church, is vested in, and is hereby given unto the Reverend Francis Casabosch, Roman Catholic Chaplain (in trust for the use of all Christians) and his successors in communion with the Holy Roman Catholic Church, but under the control of the Bishop of Bombay, until such time as a Roman Catholic Bishop shall be appointed for this portion of the British Empire, and no

longer ; but this Church is never to be given over in any manner whatsoever to Government.

Committee .. { The Rev. F. Casabosch, Chaplain.
Major J. Creagh, H. M.'s 86th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon J. Coghlan, H. M.'s 8th Regiment.

Collector and Treasurer. { Color-Sergt. W. Smith, H. M.'s 86th Regiment.
H. C. Johns, Engraver, etc., Chatham, England."

Another brass tablet contains an engraved balance sheet of the building expenses, in which His Excellency the Governor of Sind and staff appear as contibutors of Rs. 180. The total expenditure was only Rs. 5,930-11-2.

The third memorial is a small marble tablet to the memory of the Reverend F. Andrew, " discalced Carmelite," who died in 1860.

In 1881 the little church was superseded by the present one, but continued to be used as a school till it was wrecked by a storm in 1885. The new church, which was designed and constructed by three members of the Society of Jesus, Father Wagner, Brother Kluver and Brother Lau, was opened in April 1881. It is in the Gothic style and measures 170 feet by 75, and is calculated to accommodate 1,500 worshippers. Its exterior is not ornamental, though striking from a distance, but money and art have been lavished on the interior. The ceilings of both nave and aisles consist of ground vaults, and the vault of the nave is carried in one stretch from the portal, through the transept, to the peak of the apsis, an arrangement which enhances the impression of height and length. The chancel, itself spacious, acquires a special impressiveness by its additional height, while the noble contours of the aspiring altar are seen to the best advantage. The whole interior is painted in oil and the windows are all of stained glass, the gifts of members of the congregation. The central passage and the sanctuary are paved with marble. There is a number of life-size statues of some artistic merit, and a series of " Stations of the Cross " adorn the walls.

The other buildings in the compound are a parochial hall, the residence of the parish priests and their associates engaged in St. Patrick's School; and a group of five contiguous buildings which constitute the Convent School, described under "Education." The latter are substantial and built for comfort rather than effect, but would have been effective if their arrangement had not been somewhat cramped by want of space. They consist of a central towered block with two wings and two additional flanking wings. In the southern of these is the Convent Chapel, which is wholly paved with marble and decorated as richly as the church. St. Patrick's School, the last building of the group, is outside the compound and separated from the rest by the road that leads to the Parsi Gymkhana.

Markets.

There are no private markets in Karachi, but eight municipal ones. The chief one is the Empress Market on the Preedy Road in the Sadar Bazaar, which was opened in March 1891. The foundation stone of it had been laid by Sir James Fergusson nearly seven years before, but the work lagged for want of funds. The building, which was designed by Mr. J. Strachan in the Domestic Gothic style, consists of four galleries, 46 feet wide, surrounding an open courtyard of 130 feet by 100. In the front rises a massive tower 140 feet high, in which is a chiming clock with four iron skeleton dials, each 6 feet in diameter. The market contains 280 stalls for the sale of meat, vegetables, fruit, flowers and all things else suitable for an Eastern market, save fish, which is accommodated outside. The cost of the market was Rs. 1,55,213.

The Boulton Market, which replaced an old one on the same site, stands on the left of the Bunder Road. It was named in honour of Colonel Boulton, Collector of Karachi and at that time President of the Municipality. It was designed by Mr. Strachan and was at first 100 feet in length by 80 feet in width and contained 62 stalls for fruit and vegetables. In 1886-87 it was largely extended to provide accommodation for butchers and fishmongers. Its total cost has been Rs. 42,658.

The other markets are the Lambert Market, a neat little dovecote at the meeting of five roads not far from the

Sind College, the Lyari Market on the left bank of the Lyari the Khudda Fish Market, about half a mile on the other side, where a great traffic in fresh-caught fish is carried on, and three others interesting to their own vicinities.

Victoria Museum.

The Victoria Museum is undoubtedly the representative, in direct descent, of the Museum and Library started by Sir Charles Napier to promote the investigation of the history and antiquities of Sind. It subsequently was amalgamated with a public library inaugurated by Sir Bartle Frere in 1852, now the Frere Hall Library. The two were one institution and were at first accommodated in a room of the Ladies' Club and afterwards in the Frere Hall, in which they remained until 1892. It had before then been decided to separate the Museum and provide it with a worthy building. Mr. J. Strachan designed a building, the foundation stone of which was laid in the Burns Garden by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught in 1886-87, but as it soon became apparent that the funds available for this and for the Sind College, at that time being designed, would not suffice for two structures of adequate dignity, an economy without sacrifice of effect was achieved by amalgamating them and making the Museum a wing of the College. It consists of a main hall, 53½ by 34½ feet, with a gallery supported on ornamental iron pillars, and ten smaller rooms, affording 3,723 square feet of floor space. The front verandah, hall and one side room have floors of mosaic tiles. The Victoria Museum was formally opened by Sir Evan James, together with the College building, on 21st May 1892.

When the Museum was transferred to its present building, its control passed to the Municipality, and the results have been to some extent unfortunate, as the collection was for some time neglected with the results that many valuable exhibits have been lost or cannot now be properly identified. There is nevertheless much that is of value in the Museum.

Gardens.

The most important of the public gardens is the Municipal garden commonly known as the Zoological Garden between the old Commissariat Stores and the

Lyari. It was originally one of the Government gardens which were initiated almost immediately after the British occupation for the purpose primarily of supplying the troops with fresh vegetables. A sum of Rs. 100 a month was at first allowed for its support, but in 1847 Major W. Blenkins, Assistant Commissary-General and Superintendent of Gardens, was able to report that he had discontinued drawing that for two years and during that period had made a profit for Government of Rs. 17,032. This was by the issue of vegetables to the troops and fodder to Government cattle, the sale of vegetables and forage to private persons and the supply of pigeons, rabbits and leeches to the hospital. He appended three medical certificates to the effect that the leeches bred by Major Blenkins were infinitely superior to those formerly obtained by contract. The garden at that time measured 43 acres and contained 15 wells. Sometime after the formation of the Karachi Municipality the garden was handed over to its care. Afterwards it was laid out on a new plan by the late Mr. H. M. Birdwood. He was associated in this work with Mr. Ffinch, Director of the Indo-European Telegraph, and Mr. Strachan, and they proceeded, with the help of district officers and native gentlemen in all parts of the province, to form the nucleus of a collection of wild animals. The sandy soil and the climate appear to be favourable to the health of these, which have thriven and in many cases bred and multiplied so that the Karachi Zoological Garden has a reputation quite out of proportion to its size and character. Vegetables and fruits of many kinds are grown in this garden and it contains a large vineyard which produces excellent grapes. The original slips were obtained from California by Sir E. James, a former Commissioner.

South of the Zoological Garden is a shady *bagh*, full of old trees, commonly known as the Merewether Garden or the Commissioner's Garden. It belongs to a bungalow which was purchased by Government in 1869 for the *ex*-Rani of Satara and afterwards used as a residence for Chima Saheb, brother of a former Raja of Kolhapur. After Chima Saheb's death it was reserved as a guest-house for the accommodation of the Mirs of Sind. Some years ago, at a lecture

by Mr. H. M. Birdwood, read before the Society of Arts, Sir W. Lee-Warner made an amusing reference to this garden and took to himself some credit for saving it when he was a member of the Finance Committee appointed by Government to cut down redundant expenditure. One of the members was drawing his pen through a curious item in the expenditure of Sind, which no one could explain, on account of "Mrs. Gordon's Establishment." Sir W. Lee-Warner having been in Sind looked into the matter and found that the name was only a Bengali printer's version of Mirs' Garden Establishment. The garden is maintained still, though the bungalow collapsed a few years ago, and up to the present has not been rebuilt.

The Burns Garden, on the Kacheri Road and separated from the Sind College by the Burns Road, is the memorial of a gentleman of whom history has kept no other record. He is commonly spoken of as Dr. Burns. The garden covers an area of 26·20 acres and is intersected by walks shaded by well-grown trees, with flower beds and vegetable pots between There is also a vinery.

There are several minor municipal gardens.

Cemeteries.

The old burial grounds contain some of the most authentic records of the history of Karachi. The oldest is the one already alluded to, on the left hand of the Bunder Road, between it and the Preedy Tank. This is the oldest European cemetery in Sind and belongs to the time when the reserve force was encamped near the old town of Karachi before the conquest. Here is the grave of Captain Hand of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, B. N. I., who was "barbarously murdered by a gang of Sindhians, 1839." The family annals of Seth Naomal tell the story of this unfortunate young officer's end. He went out from the camp one day for a ride in the direction of Mugger Peer, but did not return. Search was made and his body found in a hollow of the hills. Colonel Spiller, the officer in command of the small force, at once applied to Seth Naomal, who sent out *puggees* and traced the murder to Khalifa Chakur, a notorious religious leader of Shah Bilawal, and some of his followers, whose cupidity had been excited by the gold

braid on the Captain's coat. Through the Political Agent at Hyderabad Mir Nur Muhammad was induced to arrest Khalifa Chakur and send him to Karachi. He was tried by a military court and hanged at the scene of the murder, which possibly gave its name to Hand's Hill, about 2 miles north-east of the Napier barracks.

Immediately after the conquest a new cemetery was opened close to the south boundary of the Convent School's compound. Here is the grave of Captain John Moore Napier, nephew and Military Secretary of the conqueror, who died of cholera on 7th July 1846, and of his infant daughter Sarah who preceded him by three days. Other memorials of that awful time are not wanting. One conspicuous monument is to the memory of 10 corporals, 1 drummer, 263 privates, 35 women and 66 children, 86th Royal Regiment. Of this number 261 died of cholera in June and July 1846. Twenty-three sergeants of the same corps, of whom 19 fell victims in the same fatal months, have a separate monument. The latest tomb in the cemetery is dated 1854, though the Barrat family vault appears to have been re-opened for a burial in 1859.

The next burying ground apparently was the small one, about half a mile to the north of the one at present in use, containing only 16 graves. The few inscriptions which are still legible belong to the years 1852-53. This was succeeded by the cemetery now in use on the Tatta Road, which water and care have converted into an oasis of greenness and shade in the midst of a stony plain.

Karachi Port. The Port of Karachi is distant from Bombay 483 miles, from Aden 1,437 and from London via the Suez Canal 6,077, being nearer to Europe than Bombay by 200 miles. From Basrah in the Persian Gulf its distance is 1,107 miles or less than that of Bombay by 470 miles. It is regularly served by two lines of coasting steamers—those of the British India Steam Navigation Co., which ply between Bombay and the Gulf Ports, calling at Karachi two or three times a week each way, and carry His Majesty's Mails, and those of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (Shepherd & Co.), whilst the passenger steamers of the City, Hall, Ellerman and Wilson lines use

the port regularly. The position of Karachi and the facilities which the port affords for the embarkation of troops have rendered it a place of considerable military importance during the war.

The harbour, as it was before the British occupation of Sind, consisted of a great lagoon, or backwater, which at high water spring tides covered an area of 18 square miles of creek and mangroove swamp and mud flat. It had two inlets, separated by the long, low island of Kiamari. The eastern inlet was the Chinna creek, now closed : the western being protected from the southwest monsoon by the rocky headland of "Ras Munhora" and from hostile fleets by the stone fort and round tower built thereon by the Mirs in 1797. Being partly closed by a long bar, or sand-bank, it afforded a safe and spacious anchorage for vessels not drawing more than 15 or 16 feet. These lay at anchor in deep water off Kiamari, and discharged their cargoes and passengers into *doondees*, by which they were conveyed at high water up a narrow channel which penetrated the mud flat in front of the town, and so landed on a small patch of rising ground "besides a white mosque built close to the Custom House," as reported by Commander T. G. Carless of the Indian Navy.

When the British came into possession of Karachi, its supreme importance as "the key of Sind and of the Indus," was apprehended at once, and the attention which was then directed to the great question of improving the port has scarcely suffered interruption in the seventy years that have followed. It is only possible here to enumerate the principal measures which have been carried out.

In 1850 the Napier Mole, projected by Sir Charles Napier, was completed and Kiamari connected with the mainland.

In 1858, Mr. Walker, C. E., to whom the whole subject had been referred by the East India Company in consequence of the earnest representations of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bartle Frere, proposed a marvellously far-seeing and comprehensive scheme, embracing six urgent works, estimated to cost £260,000, and three others of less certain necessity. Five of these were sanctioned in 1860, and

though afterwards interrupted for some years were all eventually carried out, namely :—

(1) Kiamari Groyne, running southwards from Kiamari for a distance of 7,400 feet (extended afterwards to 8,300 feet).

(2) Stoppage of Chinna Creek.

(3) Napier Mole Bridge (over a passage 1,200 feet long to be cut through the mole).

(4) New Channel (which now conducts the flow of the Chinna Creek under the bridge and past the Native Jetty, so that, on the ebb, it joins up the waters of the western backwater, the whole tidal volume being thus concentrated and passing out through the harbour entrance).

(5) Native Jetty.—The object of the first four works were in Mr. Walker's own words,

"to prevent the ebbing tide from spreading and wasting its force until it has carried the sand of the bar into deeper water;

secondly, to give the water that passes through the entrance to the harbour at each ebbing and flowing tides its right direction;

thirdly, to increase the quantity of water that passes through the entrance;

fourthly, to shut off the heavy southerly and south-westerly seas from the mouth of the harbour."

These objects were attained in a remarkable degree and the bar began to move outwards, while the depth of water over it increased. The sixth of Mr. Walker's proposed works, the Manora Breakwater, projecting from the headland for 1,500 feet and terminating in five fathoms, was begun in 1869 and completed in 1873. In 1877 to supplement the effect of these works Government sanctioned a grant of one lakh of rupees annually for ten years, to be spent on dredging.

In 1880 the Harbour Board was constituted, and the Merewether Ship Pier was completed in 1882. In 1886 the affairs of the Port were taken over by a Port Trust, and this body found itself in possession of the following

facilities for accommodating steamers up to 3,000 tons burden :—

(1) Anchorage for 3 ocean-going steamers.

(2) Moorings, fixed and swinging, for 8 ocean-going steamers.

(3) The Merewether Pier accommodating one large ocean-going steamer.

(4) A wharf, the Napier Mole Boat Wharf, 680 feet long, for the accommodation of the country craft trade.

The construction of a wharfage line, about 2,000 feet long for the accommodation of 5 ocean-going steamers, had just been commenced.

During the thirty years that have elapsed since the formation of the Trust, the harbour has been so improved that any vessel that can pass through the Suez Canal can enter into it. The following works now exist on the eastern side of the Ship Channel commencing from the south end where the eastern groyne constructed in 1863 and 1865 springs from the main land :—

(1) Bulk Oil Pier at which liquid fuel, oil and petroleum is discharged by pipes direct into the installations of the Standard Oil Co., New York Burmah Oil Co., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Tank Storage Co., Ltd., and Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., and by drums and tins into railway waggons. This pier was built in 1909.

(2) Boat Basin, 11 acres in extent, for landing and embarking passengers and goods, etc., from and on vessels in the stream, with railway service and hydraulic cranes, built in 1911.

(3) Return Wharf, 325 feet long, for coasting steamers served by railway and hydraulic cranes, built in 1912.

(4) Continuous line of wharfage, 8,600 feet in length, completely served by railway, with 87 hydraulic cranes of 35 cwt., one of 30 tons, one of 14 tons.

This wharfage line is divided as follows :—

(*a*) "Merewether" Wharf, 4 ship berths (this was built in 1909 and the old Merewether Pier was removed when this straight line of wharf was constructed).

(*b*) "Erskine" Wharf, 3 ship berths. Part of the old Erskine Wharf, built in 1888, was removed when the line of wharf was straightened in 1908.

(*c*) "James" Wharf, 3 ship berths, built in 1895.

(*d*) "Younghusband" Wharf, 4 ship berths, built in 1907-10.

(*e*) "Giles" Wharf, 3 ship berths, built in 1906-07.

These wharves are named after former Commissioners in Sind.

(5) Heavy Lift Pier, one 14-ton crane (for use in connection with a 30-ton floating crane), built in 1914.

(6) Napier Mole Boat Wharf, 1,824 feet in length, for counry craft trade. The original length was 680 feet as before mentioned ; 1,000 feet were added in 1907-09 and 192 feet in 1915, a length of 48 feet was cut off in 1910 owing to the building of the new railway bridge across the Chinna Creek.

There are thus 17 ship berths in line at which vessels can lie, discharge and load with the greatest ease and rapidity, and two other ship berths well suited for the purposes they serve.

There are also 20 moorings in the stream for ocean-going steamers and ample anchorage for innumerable country craft.

In the year 1909 the Trust installed in the Manora Light House a new flash light of great power at a cost of Rs. 1,15,948 in place of the old low power fixed light which they inherited from the Harbour Board. In the year 1914 Government installed a flash light in a new light house at Cape Monze, distant 20 miles, west of Karachi, and a light-ship has since been provided by Government for the mouths of the Indus, south-east of Karachi, which, however, owing

to the war has not yet been used and lies at anchor in the harbour. The safe approach to the Port in normal times has thus been amply provided for.

At the north of the Ship Channel is the Native Jetty with warehouses used by vessels discharging and loading in the stream, etc. This was built before the Port Trust was constituted, but has been largely improved and additional warehouses built in the present century.

The Trust in 1909 purchased an area of 177 acres, mostly tidal swamp, from the Karachi Municipality, which they reclaimed and constituted a Produce Yard, known as the "Thole" yard. They have also since 1909 reclaimed an area of 61 acres and constituted thereon the "Mansfield" Import Yard named after a former Commissioner in Sind, complete with ample ranges of warehouses for import cargo on the Karachi side of the Chinna Creek.

They have also since the beginning of the century reclaimed about 115 acres of land between Kiamari and the Chinna Creek, thus enormously enlarging their Kiamari Railway and Produce Yards which have been reconstructed with a view to the convenience of merchants and rapidity of working.

This reclamation has also completely consolidated the area between the Chinna Creek Bridge and Kiamari to the north of the Napier Mole Road.

The following figures relating to financial years (1st April to 31st March and for every fifth year) show how the revenue and expenditure have progressed :—

Year.		Revenue.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	..	4,63,696	5,11,137
1892-93	..	6,46,573	8,34,020
1897-98	..	9,03,922	8,97,841
1902-03	..	15,54,918	12,97,796
1907-08	..	32,04,986	26,45,278
1912-13	..	46,67,661	38,51,615
1916-17	..	46,66,847	39,93,710

The highest revenue reached was in 1913-14, the year before the war broke out, when it was nearly Rs. 50,00,000. It will thus be seen that in thirty years the revenue has increased to ten times as much as when the Port Trust was constituted and that the heavy increases began after 1902-03.

The value of the trade of the Port for corresponding years is as follows :—

Year.	Import.	Export.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ..	6,18,61,331	4,08,16,877	10,26,78,208
1892-93 ..	7,00,13,198	5,56,48,339	12,56,61,537
1897-98 ..	8,71,07,380	7,27,20,313	15,98,27,693
1902-03 ..	11,59,81,484	10,42,05,235	22,01,86,719
1907-18 ..	21,66,01,881	11,14,26,339	32,80,28,220
1912-13 ..	24,90,48,379	37,02,12,715	61,92,61,094
1916-17 ..	20,85,97,022	28,70,92,354	49,56,89,376

The falling off in the year 1916-17 is due to the great reduction of trade owing to war conditions.

In the earlier years of the Port debt was incurred by loans from Government. These were inherited by the Port Trust Board from the Harbour Board and at present only amount to Rs. 4,63,537.

The complete figures are as on 1st April of each year :—

Year.	Outstanding debt.
	Rs.
1887-88 ..	11,08,887
1892-93 ..	24,67,641
1897-98 ..	43,99,766
1902-03 ..	53,77,564
1907-08 ..	81,44,447
1912-13 ..	1,95,68,332
1916-17 ..	2,61,21,949

The Board since the year 1887 have raised loans in the open market under the Local Authorities Loans Act and later under their own Act as since amended. The repayment at maturity of all loans is fully provided for by Sinking Funds which are maintained under Government audit.

The position of the Trust financially is very strong as with a comparatively small debt they own an immensely valuable property in land and material and have established a Reserve Fund in case of need which stood at the following figures for the years given on 1st April :—

Year.		Reserve Fund.
		Rs.
1887-88	..	*Nil.*
1892-93	..	*Nil.*
1897-98	..	2,00,000
1902-03	..	1,69,000
1907-08	..	15,00,000
1912-13	..	22,25,474
1916-17	..	40,47,695

But for the interruption of the war, a very important extension of the harbour works, estimated to cost Rs. 272 lakhs, would now have been in progress. This is known as the " West Wharfage Scheme " and provides for the present construction of six and later on, as required, of ten more ship berths on the western side of the Ship Channel. So far work has progressed only to the extent of obtaining a very powerful suction dredger costing with pipe line about £96,200 and the reclamation by means thereof of a portion of the site required.

This scheme which has been approved by Government includes the widening and deepening of the Ship Channel from its present width of 600 feet to 1,200 feet and to a depth taking vessels drawing up to 32 feet at any state of the tide while the ship berths will allow vessels alongside with that draught. The provision of a graving dock capable of accommodating the largest vessels visiting Eastern waters is also contemplated and separate proposals for the further improvement of the harbour entrance involving the purchase of a rock breaker, etc., have been put forward and approved.

The Port Trust at the present time is composed of a Chairman appointed by Government and ten Trustees nominated by the Commissioner in Sind as the local Government, and various local bodies.

Keti Bandar.

Keti Bandar (24° 8′ north latitude, 67° 30′ east longitude) is the headquarter town of the Keti Bandar Mahal and is the chief town in the taluka of Ghorabari. It is a municipal town with a population of 1,734. It is administered by a Mahalkari and contains the Mahalkari's Office, Customs House, Police Station, Vernacular School, Post Office and Dispensary. Keti is a place of very recent origin. When Commander Carless, I. N., surveyed the Delta of the Indus in 1837, he found Vikkur Bandar next in importance to Karachi, but it was not a town, only a landing place for Baree Gorah (Ghorabari), which had acquired commercial importance when the old ports of Dharaja and Shahbandar were forsaken by the ever-changing river and the Hajamro became almost the only route by which vessels of any size could pass up. Even at that time vessels drawing more than 7 feet could not get up as high as Vikkur. About ten years later Vikkur became inaccessible and trade removed to Keti, apparently the name of a small village, which then existed. The name has remained, but the site of the Bandar has changed, the first site having been submerged about 1854. Even the present site is very insecure and much of the town has been eroded during the last twelve years. The Ochito is now the main stream, the river having forced its way down it, but at any time it may follow the channel of the Haidari. Keti is of importance now less as an entrance for merchandise seeking the upper parts than as an outlet for the produce of the surrounding country. The total value of the trade for the last five years is shown below :—

Imports.

	1911-12.	19 2-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandi ..	1,74,856	1,61,050	1,28,247	1,22,606	1,30,000
Tr asure ..	8,117	3,450	22,741	21,121	29,560
Total ..	1,82,[illegible]73	1,64,500	,50,988	1,43,727	1,59,560

The imports consist almost entirely of miscellaneous goods from Karachi.

Exports.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise ..	6,91,123	7,17,892	5,53,932	4,44,308	6,41,200
Treasure ..			*Nil.*		

The great article of export is rice, much of which is sent to Cutch and Kathiawar. The duty realized on this is shown below :—

1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,831	16,660	19,162	14,767	12,779

There is a substantial Customs House with quarters for the staff, which consists of an officer in charge and three clerks. Keti is also the headquarters of two Sea Coast Inspectors of the Customs Department who patrol the creeks in boats.

Kotri.

Kotri, a large town (25° 22′ north latitude, 68° 22′ east longitude) is the headquarter station of the Kotri Taluka. It has a Municipality, and a population of 7,256. There are in the town the Mukhtyarkar's Office, Assistant Collector's bungalow, Police Station, Railway Hospital, Library, *musafirkhana*, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Anglo-vernacular School, 2 European Schools, and a Distillery, the only one of its kind in Sind, used for the distillation of the country liquor commonly sold in the bazaars.* There is also a small church (Christ Church) with seats for 100, which contains a font given by Mrs. (Lady) Frere in 1854 and the Ten Commandments executed in Hala pottery and several memorial tablets. This church was consecrated in 1855 and thoroughly renovated in 1887. Kotri is situated on the right bank of the Indus and since 1900 has been connected with Gidu Bandar on the other side of the river

* See " A " Volume, page 421.

by a iron bridge replacing the steam ferry which used to ply between these two places. The town has excellent road communications: to Karachi there are two road routes—one by Thano Bula Khan, and the other via Jerruck, Tatta, Gharo and Landhi, 117 miles. A road also goes to Band Virah, distant 24 miles. Much of the traffic by river has ceased since the construction of the railway. Kotri is quite a modern place. It owed its first importance to the rise of Hyderabad on the other side of the river and to the roads from Sehwan, Karachi and the Delta meeting here. It greatly increased when it became the terminus of the Karachi Kotri Railway and the starting point of the river steamers for Sukkur and Multan. The old Gazetteer describes the animated appearance of the river bank "with the Flotilla steamers, their barges and numerous native boats moored close to the shore, all either discharging or taking in cargo." There were miles of sidings on the banks of the river to facilitate the transfer of cargo. The remains of the old flotilla and other vestiges of that prosperous time may still be seen, though the only steamer of that period which now survives and is in use is the Commissioner in Sind's "Jhelum" and its attendant flat the "Multan." After Kotri was directly connected with Sukkur by a line on the right bank of the Indus it sank into comparative insignificance. The population in 1872 was 7,949, of whom 304 were Christians; in 1901 the population was only 7,617 with 259 Christians, while in 1911 it was 7,256 with 45 Christians. Kotri was at times exposed to serious peril from floods in the Baran river, which falls into the Indus four miles south of it. Deep drains were cut north of the town and embankments raised to the west of it with good results. In August 1914 owing to the phenomenal height of the river the town was all but submerged. Drainage and sanitation appears also to have improved the health of the town.

Kotri Allahrakhio Shah.

Kotri Allahrakhio Shah (24° 24′ north latitude, 67° 52′ east longitude) is the head-quarter station of Ghorabari Taluka and is close to the river. It is a village of no importance, but conveniently situated for administrative purposes. It contains the Mukhtyarkar's Office, a

Police Station, Post Office and *musafirkhana*. The nearest railway station is Jungshahi on the North-Western Railway, 37 miles distant. At a distance of about four miles is situated the village of Uderolal, which contains a shrine built by one Seth Manghamal in honour of Uderolal's passing some time there while achieving a victory over an oppressive ruler of Tatta. An annual fair takes place on the Cheti-chand and is attended by about 400 persons.

Ladiun.

Ladiun (24° 19′ north latitude, 68° 7′ east longitude) has been the headquarter station of Shahbandar Taluka since December 1892 and has a population of 616. It contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Police Station, Dispensary, *musafirkhana*, Vernacular School and Post Office. The nearest railway station is Jungshahi on the North-Western Railway, 42 miles distant. A fair is held at the tomb of a saint at Shah Yakik, two miles distant from Ladiun. It begins on the first Sunday in the month of Chet, which corresponds to March and April, and lasts for 3 or 4 days. The total attendance is about fifteen thousand persons. Gold and silver articles, wearing apparel, silk, ivory, metal vessels, fancy articles, sweetmeats and fruits are sold there and the sales amount to about 20,000 rupees. The mausoleum at Shah Yakik contains two tombs plastered with lime without inscriptions. On the road leading from Ladiun to Ghungani, 5 miles south-east of the mouth of the Sattah Wah, is a conical hill crowned by the shrine of Aban Shah, of whom little or nothing is known. This hill and a few smaller adjacent elevations constitute the only pieces of rising ground in the Shahbandar Division. They are evidently an outcrop of the hills on the Tatta side of the river. They are composed of a rather soft yellow stone.

Lahoribandar.

Lahoribandar or Larrybandar,* as it is always called by old writers, was one of the principal ports on the Indus as long as the Baghar was an efficient branch of that river, discharging into the sea by the Pitti (Rahu) and Kudi mouths. Captain Hamilton says (1699): "Sindy is the westernmost Province of the Mogul's dominions on the sea coast, and has Larribunder to its Sea Mart, which stands about 5 or

* Lari Bandar (the Port of the Lar) was very probably the original pronunciation.

6 leagues from the sea, on a branch of the river Indus, capable to receive ships of 200 tons. It is but a village of about 100 houses, built of crooked sticks and mud; but it has a large stone fort with four or five great guns mounted on it to protect the merchandise brought thither from the robberies of the Ballowchies and Mackrans that lie near them to the westward and the Jams to the eastward, who, being borderers, are much given to thieving and they rob all whom they are able to master." Merchandise was sent from Larribandar to Tatta, which, according to Captain Hamilton, was about 40 miles distant, on camels, oxen and horses. When Mr. Crowe represented the East India Company in Sind, at the end of the 18th century, one of his factories was at Lahoribandar. In 1831, when Alexander Burnes passed up the Indus, the Baghar channel had been deserted for three years and the trade had gone to Shahbandar and Vikar (Ghorabari). A little further up the river (Thornton says 2 miles) was the town of Dharaja of Dharaji, a much more important place than Lahoribandar, which was, in all probability, merely a landing place for Dharaja at certain times. The Rana of Dharaja was assassinated at the instigation of Ghulam Shah Kalhora who then seized his dominions (see "A" Volume, page 111). The ruins now pointed out as those of Lahoribandar are situated in level country, on a small creek which joins the Wango and the Rahu, and appears to be regularly submerged at spring tides. Little is left now, but mounds of bricks, with traces of stone buildings here and there and the ruins of a brick mosque.

On the west, about a quarter of a mile distant, is a fort built entirely of red bricks, which is no doubt the very one seen by Captain Hamilton. The walls, five feet thick, still stand in some parts to a height of 14 feet. The fort is 350 feet square and appears to have had 14 bastions. A mile west of it is a shrine of one Balushah, much visited by Jats and Muhanas.

Laki.

Laki, a village of the Manjhand Mahal of the Kotri Taluka and at the extreme north point of the district, is seated close to the west bank of the Indus and immediately below the Laki hills, which here rise to a considerable elevation.

It has a railway station of its own name and contains a *musafirkhana*, Vernacular School and Post Office. The town is situated on the main road leading from Kotri to Sehwan. A branch road leads to the hot springs of Dhara Tirth, distant about 2 miles, the water of which, like that of Mangho Pir, is considered highly efficacious for the cure of cutaneous and other diseases. Unlike that of Mangho Pir, it has a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, a saline and bitter taste and alkaline reaction. On analysis it has been found to contain about 7,050 parts of solid matter (dried at 100° c.) per million, the bases present being chiefly magnesium and sodium, as sulphides, chlorides, sulphates and carbonates. As a mineral water its most characteristic properties may be considered to be due to the presence of sulphides of magnesium and sodium. The surroundings of the springs have in the last few years been much improved for the convenience of those using them.

Manjhand.

Manjhand (25° 55′ north latitude, 68° 17′ east longitude) is the headquarter station of the mahal. It is a municipal town having a population of 2,838 and contains a Deputy Collector's Bungalow, Mahalkari's Office, Police Station, Post Office, Vernacular School and *musafirkhana*. It stands on the high road from Kotri to Sehwan and has a station on the North-Western Railway a mile distant. There is a tomb of Shah Awes near Manjhand which is visited by a considerable number of people.

Maurypur Salt Works.

Allusion to the Maurypur Salt Works has already been made in Chapter 9 of the "A" Volume. They are situated in the Moach plain, about seven miles west of Karachi, where strong brine, amounting almost to a saturated solution of nearly pure chloride of sodium, may be found in many places, about 12 feet below the surface. Mr. Maury, the officer of the Bombay Salt Department, who was deputed to Sind in 1879 to organize the works, and after whom they are named, closed the scattered pans, which he found on the plain, and laid them out on a compact, symmetrical and admirably designed plan, with a high surrounding embankment as a protection from floods. The original works were completely washed away in the cyclone of 1907. Other works above

tide level were constructed in the same year, enclosing a larger area of land than before.

The works were started with 39 pans. This number has been increased from time to time and there are now 140 pans within the permanent embankment, but about 100 temporary pans have recently been opened outside the embankment, with a view to increase the output, which amounted in the calendar year 1917 to five and a half lakhs of maunds compared with one lakh of maunds in 1879. It is intended to include the temporary pans in the permanent works and to extend the embankmert for the purpose. Brine is lifted from shallow wells in buckets suspended from the longer end of a lever of bamboo construction, the shorter end of which is weighted with a basket of stones. The brine is run into shallow beds, 25 feet square and 6 inches deep. The surface of the beds is plastered with a peculiar kind of clay found in the neighbourhood, which is beaten down and allowed to harden, forming an impervious medium through which water cannot percolate. The heat of the sun evaporates the brine in the pans, and causes the salt in the water first to form on the surface and then as the residue increases in gravity to sink to the bottom of the pan in fine crystals. The salt is scraped together with toothless rakes and then washed by the basketful in brine, the amount of washing depending on the degree of whiteness required. The finished product is heaped by the manufacturers on drying platforms alongside the pan where it is allowed to dry for a week.

Inside the embankment, running right round and through the centre of the works is a wide trench which serves two purposes. It prevents the surreptitious removal of salt, and it assists in feeding the brine wells, into which the water from the trench percolates. The saline strength of the water in the wells varies considerably and some of the pans consequently turn out far larger quantities of salt than others. Another cause of variations in production is the cold winds in winter which reduce the outturn and cause the crystals sometimes to assume a peculiar needle-like formation with a considerable impregnation of magnesia.

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It is popularly asserted that the wind causes the formations. To a certain extent it may be so, as the magnesia "*suis*," or needles as they are called, generally occur in the cold weather. But their formation can be practically stopped by a careful manufacturer.

A series of 20 or 24 of the "beds" referred to above constitute a "pan" which is the unit of the subdivision for administrative purposes. Each pan has its own wells and dryage platform and is held by a manufacturer (or Lunari) on a yearly license subject to good behaviour and satisfactory work.

Pans are allotted by the Superintendent free of charge, and when the holder dies, his holding usually is continued to his family ; but bad conduct may entail expulsion.

One Lunari may hold several pans, working them with the help of his family or servants. Pans are held principally by Makranis, Baluchis, Pardesis, Vanis and Zikris, the last predominating. The Lunaris with their families are accommodated in a village not far from the works. The population of the village is estimated at about 1,200.

Upto the time of the crop of each bed being taken in by the Superintendent of the works on behalf of Government the salt is the property of the "Lunaris." On the Superintendent passing it, as clean, dry, and suitable for human consumption it is carried and stored after weighment on platforms, in conical heaps (thatched with mats to preserve the commodity from climatic deterioration) of 25 to 50 thousand maunds. The platforms are so located as to be generally convenient for storage to the contractors, who are paid at the rate of Rs. 2-1-4 per 100 maunds for the work of storage. The Lunaris are paid from one anna and six pies to one anna and nine pies per maund. A special rate of two annas per maund is paid for salt of superior whiteness.

The business of removing salt from Maurypur to the central market at Karachi had gradually fallen into the hands of a ring of merchants who divided amongst themselves the work of transport and were able to keep the cost of camel and boat transport down to a low figure. So long as the public secured the advantage of low rates the arrangement was unobjectionable. But in recent years the merchants

monopolized the means of transport and a ring forced up prices. In order to break down the operations of the ring, and to make salt readily available to the public at a low cost, a Government Depot was established in Karachi in 1916 for the sale of salt, and this depot has served its purpose.

The Maurypur Salt Works supply the greater part of Sind, part of the supply being issued from a depot at Sukkur, and part from the new Karachi Depot. The territory of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur also draws its supply from these works. Salt of the Karachi and Sukkur Depots is transported in bond through the medium of a contractor whose services are also utilized for the carriage of salt to Khairpur. The transport contractor is free to remove salt to Karachi by the land route or by sea. He is paid 20 pies per maund for transport of salt to the Karachi Depot and 18 pies per maund for transport to the Karachi Bandar Station for despatch to the other two destinations. In special cases salt is also issued direct from the work. The charges amount to Re. 1-8-1 per maund, and include cost price, duty, storage and establishment charges.

One of the chief problems confronting the Salt Department in Sind is to increase the outturn of salt at Maurypur to the largest possible extent. It is proposed to extend the works, and at the same time to improve the conditions under which the Lunaris work and provide an adequate supply of fresh water for the village.

The Superintendent, Inspector, clerical staff and guard peons all live at the works in buildings provided for them by Government.

Mirpur Bathoro.

Mirpur Bathoro (24° 44′ north latitude, 68° 18′ east longitude) is the headquarter station of the taluka of that name and has a population of 2,497. It possesses a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow, Dispensary, Post Office, Vernacular School, Police Station and *musafirkhana*. It had a Municipality but that was abolished in 1895. The nearest railway station is Jungshahi, 47 miles distant. It had a name for the printing of cotton cloth, but the industry is dying out. Lacquer work is also done in the town. There is a large tank in the entre of the town, the water of which is used for drinking

purposes. This town with the surrounding country belonged before the British conquest to Mir Sher Muhammad of Mirpur, and Burnes states that it yielded a revenue of 5 lakhs of rupees.

Mirpur Sakro.

Mirpur Sakro (24° 33′ north latitude, 67° 40′ east longitude) is the headquarter station of the taluka and has a population of 1,720. The nearest railway station is Dabheji, at a distance of 22 miles. It contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow, Police Station, Vernacular School, Dispensary, Post Office and *musafir-khana.* At a distance of 10 miles to the north-east of Mirpur Sakro, and about 2 miles from Gujo, is situated the tomb of Sheikh Haji Turabi. It is plainly visible from Gujo, which is only 8 miles from Jungshahi. It is a humble old building, measuring 13 feet each way and undecorated, but derives interest from the confident statement of the author of the "Tufat-ul-kiram" that it is the resting place of a famous Arab general by name Sheikh Abu Turab, who captured the fort of Bukkur and other places in western Sind during the reign of the Abbaside Khalifa Mansur, for confirmation of which he appeals to the date 171 on the dome. If there is no fraud here and 171 is not a mistake for 771, this must be the oldest historical record of any kind in Sind. According to the local tradition the Sheikh was a saint who lived in the day of an oppressive Hindu Raja by name Tharna, whom he transmuted with his army into a hill. The hill remains to this day. The tomb has been repaired occasionally by devotees of the saint, who are said almost to have obliterated the old Arabic inscription. A small monthly fair is held at the shrine.

Mugger Peer.

Pir Mangho, or as it is vulgarly called Mugger Peer, 10 miles north of Karachi with which it is now connected with a metalled road, is the tomb of Haji Mangho (the Arabic form of the name), a holy hermit, who is said to have been settled there about the middle of the thirteenth century. He was visited by a quaternion of saints known as the four friends, of whom Lal Shahbaz Kalandar of Sehwan was the most famous, and they made the barren valley a more eligible residence

for him by causing a hot spring to issue from the rock and a grove of date palms to spring up from the ground. When the Pir died and was buried, his grave became a place of pilgrimage for pious Muslims from all parts of the country. But it is also a resort of Hindu devotees, who call it Lala Jasraj. This double character is common among the shrines of Sind: the Mussalman Lal Shahbaz is the Hindu Raja Bhartari and the Mussalman Khwaja Khizr is the Hindu Jinda Pir.

Mugger Peer is traditionally "a place to see," the only one in the neighbourhood of Karachi. Lieutenant Carless of the Indian Navy, who was surveying the Sind coast in 1838, heard of it and made an enterprising excursion to it. A few extracts from his account will give a fair idea of the place as it was :—

"An hour's ride brought us to the foot of the hills, which are about 800 feet high and of coarse sandstone formation: we crossed them through an irregular rocky ravire, having every appearance of being the bed of a large torrent during the rains, and then pursued our way along several small valleys bounded by long narrow ridges or detached hills. The valley of Pir Mangho is surrounded by hills 700 or 800 feet high, between which glimpses are occasionally obtained of the level plains beyond. An extensive grove of dates and other trees occupies the centre of the plain and on the western side there is another." "The spring gushes out in a small stream from among the roots of a picturesque clump of date trees covering the extremity of a rocky knoll of limestone about 30 feet high and falls into a small natural basin, from whence it escapes in numerous rills to the adjacent gardens." "It is colourless and perfectly pure to the taste, having no perceptible flavour of ary kind, but, from the stones in some of the rivulets being encrusted with a soft substarce of a dark, reddish brown colour, probably contairs a small portion of iron. The water is so warm that at first you can scarcely bear your hand ir it, and its temperature was afterwards found to be 133°.* The natives say it cures every disease, and they not orly bathe in it whenever

* This temperature is nearly right: that of the water at the shrine is about blood heat. There is no trace of sulphur in this water, nor of iron. Like most Sind water it contains salts (of sodium, magnesium and calcium) which were found to amount to 1·4 parts in 1,000.

they have an opportunity, but drink it in large quantities." "After everything worthy of notice about the Kisti spring had beer examined, we mounted our horses and proceeded to the temple on the western side of the valley. It is surrounded by a thick grove, and after emerging from the narrow path that leads to it we came sudderly upor one of the most singular scenes I ever witnessed. Before us lay a small swamp enclosed in a belt of lofty trees, which had evidently been formed by the superfluous waters of a spring close by flowing into a low hollow in the ground. It was not a single sheet of water, but was full of small islets, so much so that it appeared as if an immense number of narrow channels had been cut so as to cross each other in every direction. These channels were literally swarming with large alligators, and the islets and banks were thickly covered with them also. The swamp is not more than 150 yards long by about 80 yards broad, and in this confined space I counted above 200 large ones, from 8 to 15 feet long, while those of a smaller size were innumerable. The appearance of the place altogether, with its green, slimy, stagnant waters, and so many of these huge, uncouth monsters moving sluggishly about, is disgusting in the extreme and will long be remembered by me as the most loathesome spot I ever beheld. After gazing upon the scene some time we proceeded round the swamp to the temple, where the priests had spread carpets for the party under the shade of some trees. They told me it was a curious sight to see the alligators fed and that people of rank always gave them a goat for that purpose. Taking the hint I immediately ordered one to be killed for their entertainment. The animal was slaughtered on the edge of the swamp, and immediately the blood began to flow, the water became perfectly alive with the brutes, all hastening from different parts towards the spot. When the meat was thrown among them it proved the signal for a general battle: several seized hold of a piece at the same time and bit and struggled and rolled over each other until almost exhausted with the desperate efforts they made to carry it off."

"The mosque is a neat, white building of a square form, surrounded by a small terrace, with a cupola and slender minarets at the corners, erected on the summit of a rocky

crag of limestone and said to be 2,000 years old. The interior of the mosque contains a tomb surmounted by a canopy of carved woodwork supported on slender pillars, the whole prettily and neatly ornamented and kept in excellent order as are the building and terrace, which are built of stone. On the site of the rock looking towards the alligaters pool the perpendicular face of the cliff is covered with a coating of smooth chunam, and from the lower part the principal spring gushes forth through a small fissure. The water is received into two small reservoirs and then escapes through several outlets to the swamp below. In one of them was a large alligator, with about a dozen young ones, which the inhabitants have named the Peacock (or Mor) and they consider him to be the progenitor of the whole race. The water of this spring is perfectly fresh and slightly warm, but at another, a few yards from it, it is quite cold."

Since that time the place has been, as Sir R. Burton complained in 1876, "sadly civilized and vulgarized by Cockney modern improvements." The number of crocodiles is greatly reduced and the size too, if old reports are true. They have been confined, moreover, by a wall, in a small and dirty tank, where they present a squalid and uninteresting spectacle. Tombs, adorned with the poorest description of glazed tiles and not kept in repair, give a shabby look to the environment of the shrine. The most interesting object is a *kandi* tree, hung with small calico bags containing the hair of infants.

Burfati Tombs.

One object of peculiar interest at this place has not received much attention and none at all from Sir R. Burton. Looking front from the verandah of the bungalow two tombs are seen by themselves on a low eminence at a distance of less than half a mile, which are altogether different from those in other parts of the valley. They are constructed of slabs of very hard limestone, delicately and beautifully sculptured in a great variety of designs, and then put together over the grave without cement. The larger of the two has a domed roof, on stone pillars, and appears to have contained four graves; but the dome is in a ruinous condition and the graves have fallen in. The other is an open platform with two tombs on it, the figures carved on which seem to

indicate that they cover the remains of women. The local story is that the principal tomb contains the body of one Sardar Khan, chief of the Burfati tribe, who was killed in a battle against the Jokhias at Allah Buna, about 10 miles from Pir Mangho. There is an inscription on this tomb, containing passages from the "Koran," but no information except the plain date 913. This gives the year A. D. 1506, at which period the Samas were ruling in Sind. Similar tombs are said to be found further on among the hills and there is a low ridge visible from the municipal water-works bungalow at Malir, covered with them. Some are ruinous, some in good condition, with the delicate carving sharp and clear, showing the hardness of the stone of which they were made. They have all the same character as those at Pir Mangho, but bear no inscription except, in some cases, a single name, often that of a woman. The Jam of the Jokhias lives in the neighbourhood, and his people seem to have preserved the same tradition as to their origin. The Burfatis, or Bulfatis, are a sub-tribe of the Numrias, the most powerful tribe in Las Bela and the Kohistan, and it is more than likely that they had many struggles with the Jokhias before the latter established themselves in Malir and the Delta; but unless their women were Amazons, the popular story does not account for the female graves.

A charitable refuge for lepers, known as the Hiranand Leper Asylum is maintained by private benevolence on the outskirts of the village at Pir Mangho.

Mughulbhin.

Mughulbhin* (24° 21′ north latitude, 68° 19′ east longitude), a small town on the bank of the Gungro, with a population of 1,720, is the headquarter station of the Jati Taluka. It contains a Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow, Police Station, *musafirkhana*, Post Office, Vernacular School and Dispensary. A road runs from Mughulbhin to Lakhpat which is much frequented by Hindu pilgrims *en route* to Narainsir and Dwarka. The nearest railway station is Jungshahi, 52 miles distant. Mughulbin possessed a Municipality, which was abolished in 1878. This town is said

* This appears to have been quite recently corrupted from Mugharbhin or Mughribin.

to owe its name to Bhin *alias* Shekh Salamat, a chief of the Kureshi tribe, and Mughal (or Mughar ?) his son, who were killed resisting the Hindu king of Halar, who attacked them owing to their refusal to hand over to him a Saiyid charged with the murder of the king's son. Over their bodies tombs were erected by an unknown disciple and adjoining these there is a beautiful and well painted mosque. There are besides two other tombs, which contain the bodies of a grandson of Bhin and his grandfather Nibho. The buildings are of the conventional type, made of common brick and plaster, with no features of architectural distinction. Both the saints Mughar and Bhin are credited with having performed many miracles. A large black stone weighing 120 lbs. lies before the chief tomb, with a groove made on it by the thumb of the saint's brother Umar. The story is that, at the sight of this stone in the hands of Umar, a thief restored stolen property. The stone is revered greatly. Women go and sing beside it almost every night and sick men touch it in the hope of being cured. The followers of these saints are mostly Jats. An annual fair is held on the 23rd of the Hindu month *Phagun* and lasts for about 6 days. On the first day takes place the *achh* ceremony, which consists of white-washing the tombs : the people of the neighbourhood bring all the milk in their homes and mix it with the lime for white-washing. On the fifth day from the commencement comes the *par* ceremony which consists of removing all the *pars* (the coverings of the tombs), washing them in the Gungro, drying them and putting them on again. The average number of persons attending the fair is about 10,000 and goods of all sorts are sold to the estimated value of Rs. 20,000. No sale of animals takes place, as is customary at other large fairs.

At a distance of 5 miles north-east from Mughulbhin are the remains of what is supposed to have been a fort, called Nandkot, "the fort of Nand." Nand Raja is believed to have flourished before the Kalhoras and to have been very rich. Buried treasure is supposed by the inhabitants to exist here.

Pir Patho.

Pir Patho is a *Ziarat-gah* which, according to Captain Wood (1841), was second only in sanctity to the shrine of Lal Shahbaz

in Sehwan. The situation is a cliff separated from the southern extremity of the Makli hills by the channel of the Baghar and lying about 12½ miles south of Tatta. The ruins of a great mosque *idgah* and *minar* afford evidence of the former existence of a large town at the base of the hill; but the object of veneration is the conspicuous white tomb, crowning a height and visible from afar, of a holy man whom Mussalmans call Pir Patho and Hindus call Raja Gopichand. He is said to have been born in A. H. 560 and to have been a contemporary of the Persian poet Saadi, which may be true of the Pir. The Hindu, whose shrine he usurped, probably lived many centuries before. In the time of the Talpurs stores of grain and *ghi* were kept at the shrine and pilgrims were fed at the expense of the local governor. Since those days the celebrity of the place has much declined, but hundreds of Kachhis still flock to the annual fair held there from the 11th to the 14th of the Mahomedan month *Rabi-al-awal*. There is a Public Works Inspection Bungalow and also a *musafirkhana*.

Rani-ka-kot.

Rani-ka-kot is the name of the fort about 7 or 8 miles from the town of Sann. It is thus described by Captain Del-Hoste, of the Bombay Army, who in 1839 was Assistant Quarter-Master General of the northern division of the army: "Rani-ka-kot was built by Mir Karam Ali Talpur and his brother Mir Murad Ali, about A. D. 1812, cost 12,00,000 rupees and has never been inhabited, in consequence of there being a scarcity of water in and near it. That so large a fort should have been constructed without its having been ascertained beforehand that an article so indispensably requisite, not only for the use of man, but even for the construction of the walls, was wanting, seems most extraordinary, but I am told that this was the reason for its having been abandoned. A rapid stream *in the rains* runs past it and joins the Indus, and, by a deviation from its course, parts of the walls of this fort have been destroyed. The object of its construction seems to have been to afford a place of refuge to the Mirs in case of their country being invaded." At present the Sann river, or as it is there called the Rani Nai, runs *through* the fort, and it is stated that there is now no scarcity of water whatever.

Rarhi. Rarhi (Reri), an ancient town in the Jati Taluka, some 16 miles north-east of Mughulbhin, was a flourishing centre of trade 100 years ago. The tradition of this fact is kept up in a phrase still current. "Are you a Shahukar of Rarhi?" is a question asked ironically of a man who is throwing his money about. All that is left of Rarhi is a few domed tombs (the largest being that of a Khoja saint, Nur Shah) and the marks of the foundations of a considerable village in the midst of a bare desert. Dr. Burnes, in his "Visit to the Court of Scinde," about 1828, mentions the population of the village as having declined to 500 or less. The decline was evidently due to the main channels of irrigation in that direction having dried up.

Shahbandar. Shahbandar is a village in the Shahbandar Taluka. It is in the Indus Delta and was formerly on the east bank of the channel, which discharged its waters into the sea by the Mal mouth. At present it is 10 miles distant from the nearest point of the Indus. It is said to have been founded in 1759 A. D. by Ghulam Shah Kalhora, who ordered all the residents of Auranga to move to it. The English factory at Auranga Bandar was included in this transfer, and it is recorded that, previous to the dissolution of the factory in 1775, it supplied a considerable establishment for the navigation of the river, consisting of 14 small vessels, each of about 40 tons burthen. The rulers of Sind had a fleet of 15 ships stationed at Shahbandar. It would seem that the earthquake of 1819 caused great alterations in the lower part of the Indus and brought about the decay of the town by withdrawing the current from the branch on which it stood. So it dwindled away into obscurity and has no trade nor manufacture of any kind whatever. It is a colony of Cutchi Bhatias, a few of whom still trade with Muscat and other parts, doing their business at Karachi or Keti Bandar, but keeping their homes and families at Shahbandar. It was formerly the headquarter town of the taluka, but these were removed to Ladiun in 1892.

Sirganda. Sirganda, or Sundo Bandar, so called from the petty village of Sundo, four miles from Mughulbhin, gets any importance it

has from being the furthest point to which boats have been able to ascend the Sir creek since the Pinyari river silted up or the Mirs dammed it, if that account of the matter be true. It is in fact the grain port of Mughulbhin and the Jati Taluka. It is not mentioned by any of the officers who surveyed the Delta before the British occupation of Sind, but its trade is included in the earliest extant reports of the Collector of Customs at Karachi, and it continues to the present day to carry on a considerable traffic with Karachi and the coast ports. The value of the imports and exports during the last five years is shown below :—

Imports.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Ds.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise ..	1,78,721	1,80,743	1,32,934	1,38,876	1,55,388
Treasure ..	1,99,504	2,43,862	1,62,464	1,37,420	1,79,783
Total ..	3,78,225	4,24,605	2,95,398	2,76,296	3,35,171

Exports.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise ..	6,70,688	6,99,121	5,12,420	4,98,657	8,40,440
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,70,688	6,99,121	5,12,420	4,98,657	8,40,440

The imports consist of manufactured and miscellaneous commodities, the exports mainly of rice, much of which goes to Cutch.

The duty collected on this during the last five years is shown below :—

1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,713	30,453	22,094	24,303	40,431

There is considerable passenger traffic also when labourers from Cutch come in to reap the rice harvest and return to their home after it. There is a substantial Custom House, surrounded by the warehouses of the merchants. There have been many complaints lately about the creek having

silted up to such an extent that only the smallest craft could go up to the Custom House. This was partly due to the indolence of the boatmen themselves, who preferred to heave sand ballast into the stream rather than take the trouble to put it ashore; but more perhaps to the cutting down of jungle which had acted as a screen against sand drifts. An attempt was made with some success some years ago to scour the channel by opening the sluices of the Gungro canal at the ebb of the tide.

Sujawal.

Sujawal (24° 36′ north latitude, 68° 7′ east longitude) is the headquarters of Sujawal Taluka. It contains a population of 1,553. Here the Assistant Collector has a residence, and here are situated a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Court House, Veterinary Dispensary, Post Office and Vernacular School. It is 4 miles east of Saidpur steam ferry, which connects it with the other side of the river, and is 32 miles distant from the nearest railway station, Jungshahi.

Tatta.

Tatta, or Nangar Tatta (24° 46′ north latitude, 67° 59′ east longitude), the headquarters of the Tatta Taluka, is 50 miles east of Karachi and 13 miles distant from the Jungshahi Station of the North-Western Railway with which it is connected by a metalled road. Two miles from Tatta, where the road crosses the Makli hills, there are a Travellers' Bungalow and a District Bungalow.

The date of the foundation of Tatta is unknown, but it is certain that a town has existed on the site for many centuries. As long as the Makli hills stood at the apex of the Delta—and that condition only ceased 140 years ago by the silting up of the channel which is now the Kalri canal—the situation was so obviously suited to a commercial town that it never could have been long unoccupied; but both the site and the name of the town have probably changed many times, and such changes can seldom be traced with exactness because the new name does not at once replace the old. For instance, Goa is spoken of as the capital of Portuguese India, but the town which is referred to is some miles from the original Goa and its proper name is Panjim, or Nova

Goa. Early writers supposed Tatta to have been Alexander's Patala, but that seems to be out of the question. It has also been identified with Debal, the great Hindu town which was first attacked by the Arabs under Muhammad Kasam, a theory discredited by Major-General Haig, but supported in a measure by Mr. H. Cousens, on account of the evidence of the ancient existence of a great Hindu temple on the Makli hill, the materials of which have been employed in the older Mussalman tombs. The Sama kings, who came into power in the middle of the 14th century, called their capital Samui, but it was only three miles north of the present site of Tatta, to which the population may have transferred itself gradually until the Jam Nizam-ud-din, by some official recognition of the new settlement, gained the credit of having founded the city of Tatta about the end of the 15th century (see History, Volume A, page 100). The city has moved a good deal in much more recent times, creeping after the retreating river by a process of growth on the east and decay on the west. It has also been sacked or burned three times—first by Shah Beg Arghun in 1521, then by a Portuguese force in 1555, and lastly by its own ruler, Mirza Jani Beg, when he was resisting Akbar's forces in 1591. Nevertheless it continued to be the capital of south Sind until the building of Hyderabad in 1768 and rose to great splendour. Captain Alexander Hamilton, who saw it in 1699, thus writes of it: "Tatta is the emporium of the Province, a very large and rich city. It is three miles long and one and a half broad, and is about 40 miles from Larrybunder (Lahori) and has a large citadel at its west end capable to lodge 50,000 men and horse, and has barracks and stables convenient for them and with a palace built in it for the Nabob." "Tatta stands about two miles from the river Indus, in a spacious plain, and they have canals cut from the river to bring water to the city, and some for the use of their gardens. The King's gardens were in pretty condition in Anno Domini 1699 and were well stored with excellent fruits and flowers, particularly the most delicious pomegranates that ever I tasted." Again he says: "The city of Tatta is famous for learning in theology, philosophy and politics, and they have 400 colleges for training up youths in those parts of learning." Tatta had at one time a lucrative trade with the Portuguese, and

from the following passage it seems that their missionaries must have got a footing there and lost it:—" The Portuguese had formerly a Church at the east end of the city. The house is still entire and in the vestry are some old pictures of saints and some holy vestments, which they desired to sell; but I was no merchant for such bargains." There had been a drought for the previous three years, which "caused a severe plague to affect the town and circumjacent country to such a degree that, in the city only, 80,000 died of it, that manufactured cotton and silk, and above one-half of the city was deserted and left empty." This was the time when Surat and all Gujarat suffered so severely from the plague.

After the rise of the Kalhoras the decay of Tatta was very rapid. Henry Pottinger, who passed through it in 1809, writes: "We rode a long way after we got among ruins, before we came to the habitable part of the city." In 1831 Alexander Burnes described it thus: "It does not contain a population of 15,000 souls, and of the houses scattered about its ruins one-half are destitute of inhabitants. Of the weavers of 'loongees' for which this place was so famous, 125 families only remain. There are not forty merchants in the city." Even the heaps of ruins which these writers mention have largely disappeared since by the action of wind and water, or the overgrowth of vegetation. The Tatta of to-day is a town of 11,161 inhabitants, with narrow streets, but not very dirty as towns go in Sind. The houses are two and three storeys high, but all of wattle and mud plaster. Stone has never been used in domestic architecture in this town. The public buildings are the Steele Hall, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Station, Dispensary, Post and Telegraph Office, Reading Room and Library, Anglo-Vernacular School and *musafirkhana*. The factory of the East India Company, which had a trading station here from 1758 till 1775, was used at the time of the conquest and long after as a travellers' bungalow, or officers' quarters, but it fell into ruins and was overbuilt nearly forty years ago. A large yard on the opposite side of the street, which is said to have been part of the Company's premises, has an old and massive wooden gate and an entrance of rough stone pavement. A curious memorial of early English enterprise in this quarter

of the world is the grave of Edward Cooke, which lies 150 yards from the District Bungalow. It bears the following inscription in deep relief on a slab of yellow stone:—

Here lyes the manes of Edward Cooke, who was taken out of the world in the Flower of his Age, a person of great merit and much lamented by his friends, learned in many languages, of great humanity, a sound judgment and generous disposition, who departed this life on the 8th of May 1743. Aetatis suæ 21.

As blooming lillies grace the field,
So for a day they shine,
Like him to God, so they yield
Their selves, but not their name resign.

To whose memory his servants erected this tomb.

Nothing is known of Edward Cooke, who preceded the East India Company by fifteen years. There are graves near his and also some in the town, which are said to be those of Europeans, but they mostly bear no inscription and nothing is known about them. Tatta is distinguished among the towns of Sind for its unhealthiness. The lowlands all round are submerged during the inundation, after which malaria rages in the town. Early travellers were struck with the sickly appearance of the inhabitants and the British troops encamped on the Makli hills in 1839 learned a lesson which was long remembered. The 22nd Regiment alone had 1,576 cases in hospital between August and January. There are still a good many Banias in Tatta, engaged in trade, and its ancient industry, the manufacture of silk *lungis*, is carried on still upon a small scale. The most influential section of the community by far is the Saiyids, who have settled here for centuries. The historian of Sind, Ali Sher Kani, the author of the "Tuhfat-ul-kiram," was a citizen of Tatta and lived in the middle of the 18th century. The only monuments which survive of the former glory of Tatta are the tombs on the Makli hills and the Jama Masjid and Dabgar Masjid in the town. The latter will be conveniently described with the former, as they belong to the same time and style.

Tombs on the Makli Hills.

The Makli hills are geologically a very interesting outcrop, in a flat, alluvial plain, of the great bed of tertiary rocks which have been distinguished as the Ranikot Group (see Geology, Volume A, Chapter I), consisting of nummulitic limestone. The range, which starts from Pir Patho, runs north for about 11 miles, ending due west of Tatta and scarcely a mile distant from it. Seen from the west it scarcely seems to deserve the name of a hill, but from Tatta its aspect is more abrupt. The actual height is from 80 to 150 feet above sea level. The top is a plateau studded with the formal and forbidding "cactus" so-called (*Euphorbia nereifolia*) and strewn thick with pebbles and nodular lumps of hard, yellow limestone, which are sometimes quite speckled with little nummulites. These get detached and lie on the ground in such quantities that it has become a trade to collect, drill and string them for sale to pilgrims on the way to Hinglaj in Baluchistan. They are called *thumra*. But more interesting far than its geological features is the great necropolis which occupies the northern half of the Makli hill. The population of this city of the dead has been estimated at one million. It is impossible to say when the Makli hill first began to be a cemetery. It was evidently invested from a very early time with a vague sacredness, which accumulated as one Saiyid after another found a resting place in it. The Sama Jams had their capital, Samui, just below the north end of the hill and, according to one popular tradition, Jam Tamachi and the fisherman's daughter whom he made his queen are laid in two old tombs at that end of it. With Jam Nindo, or Nizam-ud-din, we come to history. There is no doubt about the identity of this tomb, built in 1508 A. D. It is entirely of sculptured stone and the designs are distinctly Hindu in their character. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey is of opinion that a large part of the material of this tomb has been taken from some old and magnificent Hindu temple, and there is a tradition that such a temple existed. The Arghuns, who expelled Jam Nindo's son, lived at Sukkur and were interred at Mecca, but under the Tarkhans, who followed them, Tatta again became the capital of lower Sind, and then an era of architectural magnificence set in. The mausoleum of Mirza Isa, the first Tarkhan ruler, is built entirely of stone, but in that of his son, Muhammad

Baki, and all the subsequent tombs of any distinction, the principal materials are glazed bricks or encaustic tiles. Of this work Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay, says: "The buildings of the latter class are almost entirely built of brick masonry, the brick-work being very superior, being made of the best pottery earth, perfectly formed, dense and having clean, sharp-cut edges. Some are unglazed, a plain dark red, while others have their outer surfaces enamelled in dark and light blue and white. The joints between them are exceedingly fine, but an imitation joint is formed on one side of each brick by a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch strip along its edge being sunk and enamelled white. Most of the brick buildings have been built of these bricks with the various coloured faces so disposed as to form patterns, every brick being burnt for its own position. When used in the inner lining of domes they have been worked in zigzag patterns, in radiating divisions and flutings from apex to springing line, and look remarkably well though quaint. But the finest features in these buildings is the beautiful glazed tile-work in the shape of panels and dados. The lovely soft blending of the colours has run slightly in the firing, thus blurring the edges of the pattern, and the result of this accident is to give the work a softness and waxy, translucent look which is its chief charm. To my thinking the effect is superior to that of European tiles with their harder and sharper outlines. A single pattern will often run over several square yards of surface, each tile consequently being different from its neighbour, instead of a single small pattern from tile to tile. The pigments chiefly used are three, viz., a rich dark blue, a turquoise or light greenish blue, and white. The first two are very transparent colours and thus acquire great depth and richness. Now and again at Tatta is found a yellow, but very rarely in the old work. Its place is taken by a buff, unglazed tile or stone, being the same colour right through, and which, being a softer and subdued tint, harmonizes better with its surroundings."

In recent years steps have been taken to keep the tombs in repair, and all those detailed below, and also the Jama Masjid, Dabgar Masjid and Kalan Kot have been declared protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Act. The principal tombs are :—

1. *Tomb of Mirza Jani Beg and Mirza Ghazi Beg.*—Jani Beg was the last independent Tarkhan ruler of Tatta. He resisted manfully, but unsuccessfully, the general whom the Emperor Akbar sent to take possession of Sind. Making his submission afterwards, he was reinstated as governor of Tatta. He died in 1599. His son Ghazi Beg succeeded him in his office and was also appointed governor of the province of Kandahar. He was murdered in 1611-12 A. D. and the remains of both father and son were interred in this tomb in 1613. It stands in a courtyard, on a high plinth, and is itself octagonal, with a domed roof. The plinth is of stone, but the superstructure is of glazed blue bricks in lines alternating with unglazed brown ones. This striped pattern is quaint and occurs nowhere else. The stone-work exhibits some beautiful carving and inscriptions. There are three tombs inside—two of marble and one of stone. This is the first of the imposing edifices which crown the slope near to the district bungalow.

2. *Tomb of Nawab Mirza Isa Tarkhan.*—This nobleman, who must not be confounded with his namesake the first Tarkhan ruler of Tatta, was appointed governor of south Sind by the Emperor Jehangir in 1627 A. D. and began to build his tomb, it is said, in the same year. It was finished in 1644. He had been deputed in the meantime on military service to Karnal, whence he is said to have sent the stone for the tomb; but according to another account it came from Junagad. The mausoleum as a whole is the most imposing one on the hill. It stands in the middle of an ample courtyard and is itself 70 feet square. In the centre is the great apartment, containing eleven graves, which rises through the full height of the building to the dome. This is surrounded on all four sides by pillared verandahs in two storeys. The whole is built of buff-coloured stone elaborately and exquisitely carved. The tombs within are literally covered with carving, which consists largely of texts from the Kuran in Arabic or Persian characters. Their ends are plain save for the names and dates inscribed on them. Outside, with an enclosure of their own, are the graves of the ladies of the family, distinguishable, as usual, by their flat tops, but as elaborately sculptured as those of the men. The dome is quite plain

on the outside and white. This tomb stands north of the one last described.

To the east of this tomb and in front of it is an enclosure in the same style, with a magnificently carved *mihrab*, which is said to contain the remains of the *zenana* of Nawab Isa Khan; but one of the graves in it bears the date 964 (i. e., 1557 A. D.), which would be about 90 years before the death of the Nawab. The history of this enclosure is uncertain.

3. *Tomb of Mirza Tughral Beg.*—This is between the last two. Not much is known of Tughral Beg, except that Kalan Kot at one time had the name of Tughralabad, from which we may conjecture that he was a commander of some reputation. His tomb is in rather a ruined condition, but is now preserved from further damage. It is almost entirely of stone. The dome, or canopy, is supported by twelve sculptured stone pillars.

4. *Tomb of Diwan Shrufa Khan.*—This offers a contrast to the last two white-domed tombs, for its dome is faced on the outside with the finest red bricks, varied with lines of blue-green enamel. Probably the whole was originally enamelled. The whole of the structure is of the same work, except the foundation and plinth. It stands on a platform in a large courtyard. The Diwan, who was an Arghun, held the post of minister to one of the governors of Tatta appointed from Delhi. His tomb is said to have been built in 1638 A. D., during his lifetime.

5. *Tomb of Nawab Amir Khalil Khan.*—This is said to have been built at some time between 1572 and 1585 A. D. The Amir, of whom little else is known, had such a tender conscience that he left directions that his body should not be buried inside the mausoleum, which was reserved for seven holy men. Their sanctity has unfortunately not preserved it from utter ruin, for it bears a striking and unique inscription in white Arabic letters upon a broad band of large, deep blue tiles. Time has dealt more gently with the humble tomb of sculptured stone in the courtyard in which the body of the Amir is laid.

6. *Tomb of Mirza Isa Tarkhan.*—This Mirza was the first Tarkhan ruler of lower Sind and his tomb is said to have

been built in 1573 A. D. It stands, with several smaller tombs, in a large square courtyard, within which there are two minor courtyards. All are of stone, sculptured, inscribed and in some places perforated.

7. *Tomb of Jam Nizam-ud-din.*—This is the oldest of the tombs on the hill which have any clear historical interest, having been built in 1508 A. D. Jam Nizam-ud-din was the last but one of the Sama Jams and an autochthonous ruler, unlike the Mughals and Saiyids who afterwards covered the hill with their memorials. His tomb is a square building, without roof, built entirely of stone, the carving on which, as has already been said, affords strong grounds for inferring that the materials of some ruined Hindu temple have been freely used, omitting, or obliterating, idolatrous emblems. Two contiguous stones in the wall are sometimes of different breadths and contain dissimilar patterns. A staircase through the side wall leads to a narrow balcony and portico decidedly Hindu in their character. Numerous smaller buildings round about, in a more or less ruined condition, exhibit still more distinct traces of Hindu origin. An adjacent tomb, evidently of more recent date, is decorated internally with glazed tiles.

8. To the north of the last and on the other side of a valley is the large and conspicuous tomb of Saiyid Ali Shirazi, built of brick, with a large and two small fluted domes, all plastered and white-washed. There are inscriptions on some of the tombs within the enclosure, but none on the Saiyid's. This venerated man was chosen to carry the offerings of the people of Tatta to the Emperor Humayun at Umarkot (see page 104). He died in A. D. 1572 and his tomb is said to have been built by disciples of the Jokhia tribe.

Masjids.

Jama Masjid.—This truly magnificent mosque, which is still in use, is in the town of Tatta. It was, according to the local histories, a gift from the Emperor Shah Jehan in recognition of the hospitality of the town, in which he sought refuge for some time when in rebellion against his father. It was begun in 1644 and finished in 1647, but the floor was not laid till eleven years after. It is said to have cost 9 lakhs of rupees. It is built in the form of a caravanserai, a great court enclosed by a corridor of ninety domed compartments,

exclusive of the *masjid* proper in the middle of one side and its counterpart opposite. It measures 315 by 190 feet and covers 6,316 square yards of ground. The exterior is quite plain and white-washed, but the whole interior, from the ground level to the centre of the highest dome, is covered with the most amazing variety of beautiful patterns worked out in coloured tiles. Many of the small domes along the sides are not so covered now, but probably were originally; for the whole edifice was in terrible disrepair when, under Sir Bartle Frere in 1855, it was saved by subscription, Government contributing Rs. 5,000. In 1894 again a sum of Rs. 20,500 was raised by the same means and spent in repairing the denuded faces of the walls with tiles made in Hala and Multan. These do not harmonize well with the old, but happily it was the dado chiefly that needed repair, where the patterns are comparatively simple. Higher up the designs are not printed on square or hexagonal tiles, as they are in the tombs on the Makli hill, but worked out in mosaic with minute tiles of different colours and shapes.

Dabgir Masjid.—This was probably in the heart of the town once, but lies quite outside of it now. It is a hopeless ruin, the dome having fallen in and much of the facing of enamelled tiles wholly disappeared, but what remains is so beautiful that measures have been taken to preserve it as far as possible from further destruction. The *mihrab* is so exquisitely sculptured that it is difficult for the visitor to realize that he is not looking at carved sandalwood but at stone. Yet the building is more than 300 years old, having been built by Amir Khushro Khan, who got into trouble by his handling of public moneys when he was governor of Tatta under Mirza Isa Tarkhan. (See History, Volume A, page 106.)

Samui.

Samui, the capital of the Sama Jams before they moved to Tatta, lies three miles north-west of the latter, on high ground. Of it the report of the Archæological Survey says that "it is now represented by a small hamlet of a few houses clustered upon a mound, with the indispensable *Pir's* tomb. There is very little of antiquity to be seen above ground save the indications of the foundation of a

plain brick mosque upon a low knoll upon one side of the village."

Kalan Kot.

Kalan Kot, which is undoubtedly a perversion of *Kalian Kot,* i. e., the Fort of Welfare, lies about three miles south of the Travellers' Bungalow on the Makli hills. It was used by the Mussalmans, for to it the last of the Tatta Jams retreated when pressed by Akbar's army, and no doubt it was repaired or renewed by them and they re-christened it Tughralabad ; but its origin appears to go much further back. As Burton has pointed out, both the words *Kalian Kot* are Sanskrit and the towers are all within bow-shot of each other, indicating that it was planned before firearms were in use. The local tradition which associates it with Alexander suggests points of resemblance to Kafir Killa, or Alexander's Fort, near Sehwan, The massive brick-work of both in a country where stone was so handy is curious, and in *Kalian Kot* large bricks of the kind which characterize Buddhist remains are reported to have been dug up. The ruins now indicate a large and very strong fortress on a rock, which is, or at least was, surrounded on three sides by water and cut through on the fourth side by a very deep moat with perpendicular sides. The whole was guarded by massive towers of great height, which are now only huge mounds, and a curtain connecting them. The ruins of a large building, apparently a mosque, are still standing and show, by some ornamentation of enamelled tiles, that it was comparatively recent. Near it is a great reservoir for water. In the building was found, seventy years ago, a quantity of charred grain, which seemed to indicate that the place had been destroyed by fire.

Thano Bula Khan.

Thano Bula Khan (25° 22′ north latitude, 67° 52′ east longitude) is the headquarter station of Kohistan Mahal and has a population of 1,192. It contains a Mahalkari's Office, Dispensary, Police Station, Vernacular School, Post Office and *musafirkhana.* The nearest station is Meting, at a distance of 24 miles. Good embroidery work is done and fine woollen pads for camels are made. This place is said to have been a camp of Bula Khan Naumardi when he withstood an invading force of Jokhias in the days of Nur Muhammad Kalhora.

TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka and Mahal.	Area in square miles.	No. of Towns.	No. of Villages.	Population in 1911. Total.	Population in 1911. Males.	Population in 1911. Females.	Population in 1911. Urban.	Population in 1911. Rural.	No. of occupied houses.	No. of persons per square mile.	Population in 1901. Total.	Population in 1901. Males.	Population in 1901. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kotri .. }	1,301 {	1	52	40,498	22,645	17,850	} 10,094	52,206 {	8,091	} 48	57,530	31,203	26,327
Manjhand Mahal .. }		1	25	21,805	11,568	10,237			3,975				
Kohistan Mahal ..	1,806	..	2	18,483	1,009	8,474	..	..	3,572	10	12,877	6,985	5,892
Karachi ..	1,677	1	14	1,86,772	1,11,078	75,694	140,511	46,261	41,480	111	136,297	78,887	57,410
Mirpur Sakro ..	1,138	..	79	31,238	16,866	14,372	..	31,238	6,562	27	27,600	14,905	12,695
Tatta ..	1,225	1	43	47,221	25,782	21,439	11,161	36,060	9,203	39	41,745	22,715	19,030
Ghorabari .. }	564 {	..	94	31,755	17,390	14,365	..	31,755	6,013	} 59	{ 26,237	14,534	11,703
Keti Bandar Mahal .. }		1	..	1,784	1,135	649	1,734	50	258		8,499	4,848	3,651
Mirpur Bathoro ..	269	..	61	38,942	21,278	17,664	..	38,942	7,684	145	37,116	20,642	16,474
Sujawal ..	269	..	62	34,656	18,930	15,726	..	34,656	6,288	129	33,251	18,338	14,913
Jati ..	2,145	..	124	35,847	19,587	16,260	..	35,847	7,120	17	31,752	17,319	14,433
Shahbandar ..	1,388	..	104	32,723	18,023	14,700	..	32,723	6,139	24	33,609	18,440	15,169
Total ..	11,782	5	660	521,721	294,291	227,430	163,500	339,738	106,385	44	446,513	248,816	197,697

TABLE

RAIN

Part A.—By

Month.	Rain									
	Normal mean.*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	0 66	0 3	0 18	..	..	..	0 92	..	0 45	1 32
February ..	0 30	..	0 27	0 64	..	0 2	0 3	..	..	0 97
March ..	0 16	..	..	..	0 35	..	0 10	..	0 98	1 97
April ..	0 13	..	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	..
May ..	0 03	..	..	..	..	..	0 36	2 26	..	..
June ..	0 47	7 77	..	..	..	..	..	12 22	..	..
July ..	3 06	0 11	3 93	2 67	..	0 17	0 55	0 1	4 30	..
August ..	1 73	6 20	7 40	0 10	..	1 63	0 1	2 87	..	..
September ..	0 64	0 1	2 45	0 53	0 7	..	..	4 42	0 18	..
October ..	0 04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	0 16	..	..	..	0 17	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	0 19	..	..	0 8	..	0 40	0 1	..	..	..
Total ..	7 57	14 12	14 23	4 2	0 59	2 24	1 98	21 78	5 91	4 26

*Average for over 40 years.

Part B.—By

Karachi ..	7 20	14 12	14 23	4 2	0 59	2 24	1 98	21 78	5 91	4 26
Karachi (at Manora) ..	6 98	11 60	12 24	4 3	0 83	2 14	2 5	20 76	3 86	4 59
Kotri (at Kotri) ..	7 01	3 7	9 33	4 34	0 47	4 66	1 81	15 32	4 69	2 13
Kotri (at Jerruck) ..	6 57	3 41	7 97	4 42	0 46	2 91	2 75	10 96	3 97	1 99
Kohistan ..	8 54	4 38	10 47	4 6	0 15	8 5	3 19	16 15	6 35	3 21
Manjhand ..	4 84	6 35	8 15	3 99	0 10	3 51	1 4	11 13	3 8	3 38
Tatta ..	9 18	9 16	10 58	10 84	0 62	2 94	2 48	9 8	4 65	2 41
Mirpur Sakro ..	8 31	11 50	12 81	2 0	0 32	3 38	3 79	11 33	4 70	4 24
Ghorabari ..	8 25	11 16	15 3	6 46	0 42	4 60	2 38	9 98	4 66	3 51
Keti Bandar ..	6 80	14 35	11 29	3 88	0 20	..	0 81	11 22	4 43	2 24
Mirpur Bathoro ..	8 43	5 39	10 79	9 62	0 42	2 61	3 18	10 53	5 76	2 39
Sujawal ..	8 49	6 89	10 82	13 87	1 3	7 66	4 14	8 22	7 29	1 85
Jati ..	8 72	9 77	12 90	5 61	0 48	4 66	1 72	10 3	6 41	3 4
Shahbandar ..	9 09	10 59	11 4	10 85	0 17	5 32	1 72	7 38	6 77	2 48

II.

FALL.

Months (at Karachi).

fall.

1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1 91	0 12	..	0 91	0 67	0 50	0 45	..	..	..	..
2 28	2 55	2 26	..	..	..	..	..	1 45	1 39	0 10
..	0 15	0 07	..	..	..	4 41	..	0 26	..	0 34
..	..	0 03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1 66	2 64	..	..	0 89	..	..	..	3 73	..
..	..	0 04	5 11	3 78	5 57	..	2 71	10 69	2 27	0 02
..	2 89	3 90	0 18	..	2 25	..	0 16	1 57	..	0 11
..	1 24	..	..	..	..	0 12	..	..	0 53	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 18	..	..	..	..
0 18	..	..	..	0 61	0 07	..	..	0 15	0 16	..
4 50	8 61	8 94	6 20	5 06	9 28	5 16	2 87	14 12	8 08	2 04

Talukas and Mahals.

4 50	8 61	8 94	6 20	5 06	9 28	5 16	2 87	14 12	8 08	2 04
3 9	8 93	8 45	7 3	7 03	12 63	4 72	0 39	13 50	9 43	2 22
2 76	9 54	9 1	23 23	5 20	10 69	3 46	2 78	21 11	5 12	1 13
3 8	1 58	11 27	21 52	7 27	15 39	4 5	2 80	21 9	2 89	1 57
4 99	9 70	12 25	23 9	3 79	12 75	6 0	3 65	31 55	6 26	0 85
2 19	3 18	7 46	11 40	1 37	5 73	2 49	3 64	15 32	2 40	0 91
2 89	11 7	9 9	24 70	6 59	20 32	3 37	3 33	38 7	9 78	1 67
2 42	12 33	8 13	14 64	7 81	15 22	3 38	2 82	27 69	5 79	1 86
1 80	9 22	8 14	18 89	5 12	13 02	3 45	2 53	35 78	6 35	2 50
2 46	11 37	10 60	14 7	8 01	11 74	3 26	1 26	14 13	8 4	2 61
2 27	9 89	12 9	18 88	6 99	15 51	2 61	3 21	35 56	6 90	3 47
2 54	8 88	6 70	14 9	5 69	15 43	3 06	2 20	40 59	6 24	2 55
2 85	10 45	8 18	19 32	8 84	14 98	2 43	2 64	38 80	6 43	4 82
1 98	9 1	8 83	25 56	7 21	13 79	3 45	1 99	41 22	8 55	3 80

TABLE III.

Temperature (at Karachi).

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896 ..	88	53	96	77	97	79	95	53
1897 ..	82	41	95	75	98	75	93	56
1898 ..	88	46	95	77	102	75	94	58
1899 ..	82	40	109	77	95	77	98	59
1900 ..	82	40	100	75	97	80	100	59
1901 ..	82	42	116	76	95	78	100	56
1902 ..	89	46	106	75	105	79	97	61
1903 ..	80	45	114	76	105	76	94	51
1904 ..	86	46	107	74	92	78	96	59
1905 ..	81	40	107	75	100	79	95	59
1906 ..	83	46	112	76	95	81	95	59
1907 ..	84	46	104	65	96	80	97	57
1908 ..	84	49	107	74	95	76	92	60
1909 ..	75	53	93	80	89	79	81	70
1910 ..	74	54	87	72	89	80	85	60
1911 ..	74	56	88	74	92	79	78	68
1912 ..	64	58	90	70	95	60	76	65
1913 ..	74	69	91	86	92	86	85	84
1914 ..	84	66	96	86	89	85	81	76
1915 ..	66	59	90	82	92	84	91	87

TABLE IV.

POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS OF 1911).

Town.	Total.					Males.					Females.				
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Karachi ..	56,753	73,560	105,199	116,663	151,903	34,864	43,561	62,486	68,386	90,233	21,889	29,999	42,713	48,277	61,670
Keti Bandar ..	..	..	..	2,127	1,734	...	..	..	1,194	1,089	..	..	..	933	645
Kotri ..	7,949	8,922	7,909	7,617	7,256	4,741	5,207	4,591	4,318	4,127	3,208	3,715	3,318	3,299	3,129
Manjhand ..	2,872	..	..	2,862	2,838	1,634	..	..	1,374	1,352	1,238	..	..	1,488	1,486
Tatta ..	7,951	8,830	8,969	10,783	11,161	3,836	4,320	4,538	5,443	5,783	4,115	4,510	4,431	5,340	5,378
Total ..	75,525	91,312	122,077	140,052	174,892	45,075	53,088	71,615	80,715	102,584	30,450	38,224	50,462	59,337	72,308

TABLE V.

Religion and Education (Census of 1911).

Taluka and Mahal.	Religion.					Education. Number of persons	
	Hindu.	Mussalman.	Zoroastrian.	Christian.	Other.	able to read and write.	able to read and write English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotri	6,891	33,200	....	329	75	1,709	299
Manjhand Mahal	4,568	17,233	....	4	....	1,099	36
Kohistan Mahal	1,774	16,705	....	....	4	376	1
Karachi	71,164	103,578	....	8,649	3,381	35,113	487
Mirpur Sakro	2,076	29,124	....	....	38	417	12
Tatta	7,920	38,926	....	13	362	2,579	364
Ghorabari	2,775	28,976	....	4	....	546	16
Keti Mahal	759	1,025	....	....	....	269	27
Mirpur Bathoro	5,306	33,632	....	4	....	948	1
Sujawal	3,752	30,833	....	8	63	613	34
Jati	2,492	33,187	....	2	166	647	18
Shahbandar	2,724	29,915	....	....	84	675	18
Total ..	112,201	396,334	....	9,013	4,173*	44,991	13,308

* Including 126 Jains, of whom 125 were returned in Karachi Taluka.

TABLE VI.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1911).

Caste, Tribe or Race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka and Mahal.												District Total.
	Kotri.	Kohistan.	Manjhand.	Karachi.	Mirpur Sakro.	Tatta.	Ghorabari.	Keti Mahal.	Mirpur Bathoro.	Sujawal.	Jati.	Shahbandar.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu ..	6,267	2,657	4,452	72,490	2,149	8,476	2,545	764	4,690	2,205	2,283	2,543	111,521
Lohana ..	4,537	1,682	3,777	23,123	1,590	3,494	2,264	640	1,905	1,527	1,660	1,564	47,763
Minor and unspecified ..	1730	975	675	49,367	559	4,982	281	124	2,785	678	623	979	63,758
Mussalman ..	33,258	16,393	17,405	103,251	28,882	40,200	28,528	1,035	33,739	30,890	33,240	29,553	396,334
Arab ..	708	26	1,180	2,452	403	1,356	938	31	1,096	784	614	1,153	10,741
Baluchi* ..	6,760	2,647	3,926	8,956	5,677	1,286	4,873	17	4,457	2,391	3,003	7,522	51,515
Brahui ..	414	222	17	7,983	355	640	77	..	120	159	160	..	10,147
Sheikhs ..	501	269	558	19,329	1,591	2,869	433	70	4,012	396	79	302	30,409
Slaves ..	3,576	3,120	1,191	8,115	3,700	4,343	2,428	208	2,308	940	826	1,512	32,267
Sama ..	14,547	9,684	8,095	21,620	12,470	20,656	10,865	389	12,909	13,693	21,508	12,363	158,799
Sindhi ..	5,669	110	1,883	5,358	4,164	6,834	8,550	262	8,203	11,958	6,568	6,019	65,538
Minor and unspecified ..	1,083	315	555	29,438	522	2,216	364	58	634	569	482	682	36,918

* Includes Korai, Magsi and Umrani treated in the census returns as tribes distinct from Baluchis and named Karai, Mazaj and Murani.

TABLE VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available ..	Not recorded.	4,262,916	7,661,370	7,720,128	7,516,492
Not available for cultivation ..		3,210,288	5,763,417	5,703,477	5,882,693
A.—Forest lands ..		99,652	130,709	134,543	162,536
B.—Others ..		3,110,636	5,632,708	5,568,934	5,720,157
Available for cultivation ..		1,052,628	1,897,953	2,096,651	1,633,799
A.—Unoccupied ..		507,332	1,173,925	1,238,856	830,247
B.—Occupied ..	425,930	545,296	724,028	777,795	803,552
(1) Current fallows ..	225,120	284,065	398,897	372,902	488,340
(2) Net area cropped during the year ..	200,810	261,231	325,131	404,893	315,212
A.—Irrigated ..	..	261,231	325,131	311,438	299,172
By canals ..	Not recorded.	203,562	242,516	279,684	254,369
By wells ..		57,669	294	119	88
Direct from river ..			82,321	31,635	44,715
B.—On rainfall and hill streams ..				93,455	16,040
Crops.					
Cereals ..	166,871	226,184	283,993	339,445	286,087
Juari ..	12,349	14,530	35,167	55,039	8,103
Bajri ..	21,011	25,794	23,406	23,236	10,512
Paddy ..	124,652	167,317	211,593	227,419	245,160
Wheat ..	5,386	8,789	8,074	15,625	8,026
Barley ..	2,162	7,495	3,661	16,396	12,189
Other cereals ..	1,311	2,259	2,092	1,730	2,097
Pulses ..	12,698	25,149	24,886	28,518	20,209
Green gram ..	10,694	17,616	17,728	16,756	10,192
Black gram ..	..	2,366	2,054	1,644	4,065
Kidney bean ..	..	2,144	685	1,872	1,741
Chickling vetch ..	1,792	2,658	3,796	6,124	3,653
Other pulses ..	212	365	623	2,122	558
Tobacco ..	205	134	67	60	54
Sugarcane ..	873	1,065	953	1,283	990
Oil-seeds (not forest) ..	*4,163	26,335	15,975	26,443	13,268
Sesame ..	..	3,554	1,584	9,182	378
Rape ..	..	8,832	2,461	2,714	12,755
Jamba ..	..	13,844	11,810	14,547	135
Other oil-seeds ..	..	105	120	531	127
Fibres ..	210	631	167	517	77
Cotton ..	183	528	128	14	50
Other fibres ..	27	103	39	9,339	7,554
Orchard and garden produce ..	3,636	10,104	7,321	139	2,011
Condiments and spices ..	..	457	248	..	..
Dyes (not forest) ..	..	24	..	..	..
Starches ..	..	6	25	8	10
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco ..	..	..	5	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	21,237	1	14,581	25,893	6,536
Total crop ..	209,893	290,090	348,221	431,659	336,846
Less area twice cropped ..	9,083	28,859	23,090	26,766	21,634
Actual area cropped ..	200,810	261,231	325,131	404,893	315,212

* Details not available.

TABLE VIII.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle—					
Plough cattle	37,923	39,011	45,832	35,738	42,327
Bulls for breeding purposes ..	1,425	1,520	2,146	2,486	2,449
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes	3,474	3,661	3,311	1,051	2,760
Milch cattle	85,414	91,102	1,12,416	109,453	122,050
Young stock	32,069	32,986	37,784	41,621	52,214
Total of Cattle ..	160,305	168,280	201,489	190,349	221,800
Others—					
Horses or ponies	7,558	7,702	8,753	6,565	7,646
Sheep	45,911	48,215	46,342	46,936	63,256
Goats	48,461	50,501	70,237	72,099	59,649
Camels	8,255	8,793	12,803	14,135	12,738
Mules	33	18	14	8,871	29
Donkeys	7,169	7,188	8,081	110	11,426
Total ..	117,387	122,417	146,230	148,716	154,744
Ploughs	19,997	19,917	24,009	19,002	20,920
Carts	642	762	835	1,156	1,084

TABLE IX.

SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1915-1916.

Taluka and Mahal.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
1	2	3
Kotri	1	32
Manjhand Mahal ..	4	31
Kohistan Mahal ..	5	7
Karachi	12	12
Tatta	..	13
Mirpur Sakro ..	2	16
Ghorabari	..	4
Mirpur Bathoro ..	28	26
Sujawal	..	21
Jati	..	24
Shahbandar ..	2	19
Total for District ..	54	205

TABLE

IRRIGATION

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1915-1916.	1870-1871. Area irri-gated.	1870-1871. Receipts.	1870-1871. Expen-diture.	1880-1881. Area irri-gated.	1880-1881. Receipts.	1880-1881. Expen-diture.	Area irri-gated.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. *Sattah canal ..	1,80,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Canals north of Kotri ..		16,563	15,461	8,844	13,506	24,442	6,465	8,463
2. †Shal canals		..	..	..	..	..	..	3,143
3. Canals in Tatta, etc. ..		8,368	20,456	4,279	8,124	16,817	4,210	12,199
4. Kalri canal		8,166	26,253	2,618	9,036	21,880	19,024	12,138
5. ‡Other canals, Fuleli (Mulchand).		16,547	33,652	15,649	17,626	38,026	19,307	20,314
6. Baghar canal		14,138	37,656	4,458	12,041	26,156	3,653	26,063
7. Uchito included in item 3 for 1915-16		17,475	55,173	850	15,735	39,004	1,496	12,016
8. Canals in Mirpur Bathoro ..		6,266	17,877	5,824	9,403	20,598	3,824	16,168
9. Pinyari		56,403	1,40,376	33,935	51,723	1,16,122	64,586	70,226
0. Canal in Sujawal.. } Included in item 3 for 1915-16		9,588	22,354	4,528	5,563	12,430	2,949	7,655
11. Canals in Jati .. } Included in item 3 for 1915-16		1,648	4,378	844	1,505	4,412	3,196	2,503
12. Sattah		6,364	24,181	2,003	6,237	16,827	1,426	10,543
13. Canals in Shahbandar. } Included in item 8 for 1915-16.		1,164	3,285	1,780	2,139	4,713	1,124	2,303
14. Khanta .. } Included in item 8 for 1915-16.		6,608	14,271	3,587	4,935	11,223	1,658	5,546
15. Kokawari .. } Included in item 8 for 1915-16.		3,250	14,049	4,815	13,941	30,733	2,440	13,427
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. § Manjhand bands.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bands, Right Bank ..		501	540	2,860	688	300	18,580	999
3. Bands, Left Bank		846	1,920	3,668	1,093	2,019	25,980	319

* Included under sub-class I in 1904-05.

† Jagir canals taken over by Government

‡ The figures are for all "other canals of Fuleli district," out of

§ Figures for 1870-71, 1880-81, 1890-91 and

Note.—The figures for "Fuleli (Gaja) canal," which was for the most part in the

X.

Works.

1890-1891.		1900-1901.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.		
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	16,354	29,719	21,454	10,678	22,863	12,261
17,864	6,209	10,544	21,365	15,082	16,543	195	7,319	11,328	280	7,307
3,578	3,435	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21,018	11,358	12,979	31,484	9,706	12,013	5,829	25,335	31,982	65,217	22,803
26,831	20,299	15,141	34,988	12,625	20,901	21,211	17,437	15,186	38,852	14,505
46,619	35,291	29,830	74,374	24,757	..	..	..	..	..	..
53,105	24,160	28,493	65,585	26,956	31,379	33,572	34,667	26,777	56,115	51,235
24,272	2,948	13,287	26,698	1,589	13,456	13,165	565	Included in item No. 3.		
39,197	12,172	12,822	32,786	12,474	11,820	25,274	7,552	40,848	98,972	21,624
1,66,577	74,767	88,838	2,21,118	87,610	86,606	1,91,464	66,943	88,294	1,97,763	55,809
15,412	6,581	7,464	17,428	36,551	12,622	18,601	19,458	} Included in item No. 8.		
4,765	704	2,144	5,247	9,271	3,024	5,756	1,480			
16,717	5,620	9,077	21,640	8,240	16,354	29,719	21,454	10,678	22,863	12,261
4,536	1,251	1,104	2,438	1,571	2,122	3,725	905	} Included in item No. 8.		
9,305	6,574	5,159	11,905	6,761	5,306	10,718	9,315			
29,284	6,931	18,443	38,005	6,696	24,453	29,090	3,953			
..	..	..	..	..	801	15	2,498	629	62	6,513
497	36,058	7,190	15,702	46,847	4,560	7,508	84,535	5,117	10,455	1,14,524
185	51,348	5,503	13,173	54,617	3,761	1,688	59,679	6,419	12,496	1,13,439

Previously under class II.
in 1883-84 and abandoned in 1897-98.
which only Mulchand irrigates Karachi district also.
1900-01 are included in bands, Right Bank.
Hyderabad district, have been included in Table X of that district.

TABLE XI.

Takavi Advances and Collections.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-1896 ..	15,580	5,944	46,155	59,235
1896-1897 ..	19,985	10,963	58,200	42,720
1897-1898 ..	....	11,792	....	51,549
1898-1899 ..	30,122	7,684	59,159	33,705
1899-1900 ..	39,287	14,712	1,17,552	48,096
1900-1901 ..	11,973	20,561	94,982	53,522
1901-1902 ..	39,993	15,801	96,834	44,213
1902-1903 ..	38,115	14,274	60,750	35,077
1903-1904 ..	5,050	24,911	16,120	54,540
1904-1905 ..	14,700	24,098	22,582	43,451
1905-1906 ..	9,695	18,774	21,006	42,117
1906-1907 ..	22,790	29,874	30,256	1,25,320
1907-1908 ..	27,020	19,964	42,195	25,948
1908-1909 ..	26,880	11,725	1,42,040	17,623
1909-1910 ..	21,470	21,915	44,905	79,796
1910-1911 ..	90,750	17,371	65,025	48,781
1911-1912 ..	For both Acts together.		54,654	1,31,955
1912-1913 ..	Do.		1,11,185	1,48,918
1913-1914 ..	Do.		1,50,027	1,20,477
1914-1915 ..	Do.		1,31,020	1,43,910
1915-1916 ..	Do.		91,620	1,39,290

Note.—Separate figures for the two Acts have not been kept since 1911-1912.

TABLE XII.

Prices in seers (80 tolas) per rupee and Wages (at Karachi).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able-bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horse-keeper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1896 ..	11	10	13	16	12	14	Annas 14 to Re. 1 per diem.	Annas 14 to Re. 1 per diem.	Annas 4 to Annas 8 per diem.	Rs. 10 to 15 per mensem.
1897 ..	8	8	10	11	9	14				
1898 ..	10	11	15	17	12	14				
1899 ..	13	10	18	20	15	14				
1900 ..	11	9	10	10	10	14				
1901 ..	9	9	16	18	9	13				
1902 ..	12	11	14	16	16	13				
1903 ..	12	11	16	16	16	13				
1904 ..	12	12	18	19	18	16				
1905 ..	11	11	14	16	16	21	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4.	Annas 6 to annas 8.	Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 per month.
1906 ..	11	10	12	14	12	21				
1907 ..	13	9	16	18	13	29				
1908 ..	9	7	10	12	10	26				
1909 ..	8	10	11	11	10	26				
1910 ..	9	10	11	12	12	26				
1911 ..	10	8	12	13	16	25	Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8.	Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8.	Annas 9 to annas 10.	Rs. 15 to 20 per month.
1912 ..	9	7	9	11	13	29				
1913 ..	9	7	10	12	13	26				
1914 ..	9	7	10	13	11	26	Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-12.	Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-12.		
1915 ..	8	7	9	11	10	29	Re. 1-12 to Re. 2	Re. 1-12 to Re. 2	Annas 12 to Re. 1.	

Note 1. Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages which differ from those contained in published statements are taken from a report specially compiled by the Mukhtiarkar of Karachi. The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for Fridays, holidays and periods of idleness.

TABLE XIII.

Famine.

No famine has affected the district during the past 20 years, but famine-stricken immigrants from districts beyond Sind flocked into the town of Karachi in some years in search of employment, and the extent to which they were afforded relief is shown below :—

Particulars.	1896-1897.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Average number of persons relieved daily during the year	18	33	7	2
2. Expenditure	Rs. 937	Rs. 2,142	Rs. 355	Rs. 128

TABLE XIV.

Forest Statistics.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1. Area—	Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.
Reserved	132 547	189 597	229 474	212 232	245 488
Protected	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	132 547	189 597	229 474	212 232	245 488
2. Chief products—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Timber	67,137 (Timber and Firewood)	1,59,715	35,288 (Timber and Firewood)	12,408	20,726
(2) Firewood				49,096	51,670
(3) Grazing	11,915	17,402	8,965	7,747	12,214
(4) Babul pods	4,627	3,979	5,030	5,669	6,261
(5) Lac	..	..	400	3,933	..
(6) Other products ..	19,213	5,321	3,496	2,417	8,168
3. Receipts	1,02,892	1,86,417	53,179	81,270	99,039
4. Expenditure	66,958	1,10,465	32,515	42,615	43,759
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation	11,248	6,125	12,167	24	9,925
6. Area closed to grazing	11,248	6,125	12,167	5,374	4,064

Note 1.—The figures in the first three columns are for the old Karachi district which included Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas, now belonging to the Larkana district.

Note 2.—Revenue and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour surveys are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV.

Previous and Current Settlements.

Taluka and Mahal.	Previous Settlement.							Kharif.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Date of introduction.	No. of groups.	Gardens.	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*Manjhand mahal	Revision ..	1882-83 to 1895-96 ..	16,786	34,531	2 1	1896-97 ..	2	.. ..	3 4 3 0	2 12 2 8	2 6 2 2	2 12 2 8
†Kotri	Irrigational ..	1889-90 to 1898-99 ..	8,315	22,315	2 11	1899-00 ..	2	4 0 3 8	3 8 3 0	3 0 2 8	2 8 1 12	.. ..
Kohistan	This mahal is under lease settlement from 1888-89 for Rs. 3,890 reduced to Rs. 3,740 (G. R. No. 5449, dated 1st June 1908) per year. It is divided into 28 makans, the lease money for each varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 420.											
‡Karachi (Malir, Malh and Thana tapas) ..	Irrigational ..	1889-90 to 1911-12 ..	4,296	9,838	2 5	1912-13 ..	1	3 8	..	..	..	..
Mirpur Sakro	Do. ..	1888-89 to 1905-06 ..	27,169	72,389	2 11	1906-07 ..	3	3 4 2 12	2 4 1 12	2 0 1 8	1 8 1 0	1 12 1 4
§Tatta	Do. ..	1882-83 to 1905-06 ..	26,769	68,034	2 9	1906-07 ..	2	3 12 3 8	2 12 2 8	2 4 2 0	2 0 1 12	2 2 1 14
Ghorabari	Do. ..	1888-89 to 1905-06 ..	29,184	71,209	2 7	1906-07 ..	3	3 0 2 8	2 0 1 8	1 12 1 4	1 8 1 0	1 10 1 2
‖Mirpur Bathoro	Do. ..	1883-84 to 1899-00 ..	38,972	1,20,223	3 1	1900-01 ..	2	4 0 ..	3 4 3 0	2 12 2 8	2 8 2 4	2 12 2 8
‖Sujawal	Do. ..	1883-84 to 1899-00 ..	32,081	93,085	2 14	1900-01 ..	4	4 0 ..	3 2 2 10	2 10 2 2	2 6 1 14	2 10 2 2
‖Jati	Do. ..	1887-88 to 1899-00 ..	33,036	87,189	2 10	1900-01 ..	4	3 8 2 12	3 4 2 8	2 12 2 0	2 4 1 8	2 12 2 0
¶Shahbandar	Do. ..	1887-88 to 1899-00 ..	31,536	85,118	2 11	1900-01 ..	3	3 8 3 0	3 0 2 8	2 8 2 0	2 0 1 8	2 8 2 0

* In unsurveyed lands, the rate for "band barani" is Re. 1, and for "rel barani" Re. 0-12-0.

† The Band Virah tapa which was formerly unsurveyed has now been surveyed and formed into 3 tapas from 1914-15. It constitutes about four-fifths of the whole Kotri taluka, but as its cultivation depends entirely on rainfall, the following rates of assessment are levied there :—

Kharif .. Re. 0-12-0 per acre.
Rabi .. „ 0-8-0 per acre.

Current (irrigational) Settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Taluka and Mahal.	Kharif. Barani aided by lift.	Kharif. Under well irrigation.	Kharif. Flow irrigation from channels.	Rabi. Lift.	Rabi. Sailabi.	Rabi. Bosi.	Rabi. Sailabi added by lift.	Rabi. Bosi aided by lift.	Rabi. Flow.	Rabi. Under well irrigation.	Barani. Kharif. Band.	Barani. Kharif. Rel.	Barani. Rabi. Band.	Barani. Rabi. Rel.	River Kacha. Kharif and peshras.	River Kacha. Rabi. Wheat and barley.	River Kacha. Rabi. Other crops.	River Kacha. Rabi. Land sown but not ploughed.	River Kacha. Rabi. Land sown with simko crop.	Others. Babul groves (huris).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
*Manjhand mahal	2 6	..	..	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	..	..	..	2 0	1 8	2 8	2 8									
	2 2	..	..	2 10	2 12	2 12	3 8	..	..	..	1 10	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 8	..	14,798	34,528	2 5
†Kotri	..	..	..	..	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 8	1 8	2 8	2 8									
	..	..	..	..	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	1 4	1 4	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 12	1 8	0 8	..			
Kohistan	This mahal is under lease settlement from 1888-89 for Rs. 3,890 reduced to Rs. 3,740 (G. R. No. 5449, dated 1st June 1908) per year. It is divided into 28 *makans*, lease money for each varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 420.																				23,995	58,699	2 7
‡Karachi (Malir, Malh and Thana tapas)	..	3 0	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 8	3 8	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8									
Mirpur Sakro	..	..	..	2 4	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8	..	..	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8		No river kachas.				..	7,004	13,256	2 12
	..	..	..	1 12	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0												..	24,706	63,922	2 6
§Tatta	..	..	..	2 12	2 4	2 4	2 12	2 12	..	..	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8									
	..	..	..	2 8	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8							3 0	2 8	2 8	1 8	0 8	..	17,137	45,677	2 7
Ghorabari	..	..	..	2 0	1 12	1 12	2 0	2 0	..	..	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8									
	..	..	..	1 8	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8	..	..	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 4		No river kachas.							
‖Mirpur Bathoro	..	..	..	3 0	2 4	2 4	3 0	2 12	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	23,282	54,845	2 4
	..	..	..	2 12	2 0	2 0	2 12	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	2 8	2 8	1 8	0 8	1 0			
‖Sujawal	..	..	..	3 0	2 4	2 4	3 0	2 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12	44,583	1,37,199	3 1
	..	..	..	2 8	1 12	1 12	2 8	2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	2 8	2 8	1 8	0 8	..			
‖Jati	..	..	..	2 12	2 4	2 4	2 12	2 12	..	..	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8	3 0	2 8	2 8	1 8	0 8	..	35,493	1,04,010	2 15
	..	..	..	2 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	..	..	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..			
¶Shahbandar	..	..	..	2 8	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8	..	..	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8						..	34,102	94,884	2 13
	..	..	..	2 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	..	..	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 4		No river kachas.				..	23,223	66,193	2 14

‡ In the remaining 5 tapas of this taluka a uniform rate of Re. 0-8-0 for barani, Re. 0-12-0 for ploughed barani and Re. 1-0-0 for flow aided by lift is charged in rabi as well as kharif.

§ In Deh Kohistan special rates of Re. 1-12-0 for kharif lift and Rs. 2-0-0 for rabi lift are charged and the rates of assessment in tapas Khudai and Sonda have been reduced by 25 per cent from 1911-12.

‖ In these talukas the rates of assessment were reduced by 25 per cent from 1911-12 till the end of the settlement (1915-16).

¶ All the villages of this taluka situated towards the sea coast were excluded from the current settlement and are held on a bigoti tenure in which assessment rates of the second group are levied.

TABLE XX.

Distribution of Police, 1915.

Police stations.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra guards. Officers.	Extra guards. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotri	1	..	2	9	46	58		
Manjhand	..	..	1	10	34	45		
Budhapur	..	..	1	4	17	22		
Jerruck	..	..	1	6	18	25		
Thano Bula Khan ..	..	..	1	4	29	34		
Tatta	1	..	2	10	61	74		
Ghorabari	..	..	1	7	34	42		
Mirpur Sakro	..	..	2	9	37	48		
Keti Bandar	..	..	1	6	19	26		
Mirpur Bathoro	1	..	2	9	42	54		
Jati	..	..	1	7	33	43		
Sujawal	1	..	2	8	39	50		
Ladiun	..	..	1	9	33	43		
Khar	..	..	1	2	30	33		
Beli Thap	..	..	..	1	18	19		
Malir	..	..	1	4	14	19		
Karachi City	2	3	10	34	231	280		
Karachi Cantonment ..	1	3	3	13	128	148		
Karachi Harbour	1	3	1	21	52	78		
Karachi Headquarters ..	..	..	1	40	266	307		
Total ..	8	9	35	213	1,183	1,448		

Summary for the District.

1. At 6 Police stations* ..	..	..	6	29	156	191		
2. At 71 out-posts ..	..	..	..	28	162	190		
3. At district headquarters ..	4	9	15	105	650	783		
4. At taluka headquarters ..	4	..	14	48	188	254		
5. Reserve	..	..	..	3	27	30		
6. Total in the district. Armed ..	..	..	..	55	338	393		
6. Total in the district. Unarmed ..	8	9	35	101	721	874		
6. Total in the district. Mounted ..	..	..	..	57	124	181		
6. Total in the district. Total ..	8	9	35	213	1,183	1,448		
7. Sanctioned strength ..	8	9	35	213	1,183	1,448		

* Exclusive of the 3 Police stations at District headquarters and 10 at Taluka headquarters and Mahal headquarters.

Note.—There are extra 2 head constables and 8 constables for the Keamari detention camp and 1 head constable and 3 constables for the Pilgrims' camp.

TABLE XXI.

JAILS.

Name* and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in																			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Karachi district prison ..	351	17	368	293	271	292	342	306	308	314	226	249	216	299	353	383	368	395	376	388	379	404	454
Sujawal sub-jail.	24	12	36	3	2	2	3	Conv	erted	into	3rd	class	sub-	jail.									
3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups..	158	87	243	40	30	42	41	85	30	7	10	8	7	1,562	1,967	3,072	2,441	3,213	3,392	2,837	2,776	2,917	3,021
Total ..	531	116	647	336	303	336	386	481	338	321	236	257	253	1,861	2,320	3,455	2,809	3,608	3,768	3,225	3,155	3,321	3,475

Note.—The figures for 1900 and the previous years include those for sub-jails and lock-ups (except Sehwan) of the talukas transferred to the Larkana district.

TABLE XXII-A.

REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realized.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	12,29,059	10,15,292	10,52,480	10,96,446	8,73,637	8,57,028	10,80,761	4,19,831	6,69,131	6,76,224
Stamps* ..	2,35,007	2,09,840	2,16,768	2,24,344	2,53,948	2,11,838	2,18,353	2,07,934	2,10,911	2,28,615
Income-tax* ..	1,54,198	1,55,798	1,49,301	1,43,239	1,48,351	1,61,922	1,58,319	1,44,250	1,25,072	1,11,080
Excise* ..	5,93,208	6,43,187	6,00,496	5,73,049	6;73,576	6,95,322	6,88,292	6,71,024	6,46,998	7,28,983
Local fund† ..	2,63,566	2,40,503	2,27,359	2,29,758	2,17,849	2,00,288	2,34,681	1,32,215	1,90,148	1,59,727
Other sources* ..	30,45,736	31,01,675	35,49,687	30,97,908	36,05,197	45,36,564	35,85,865	45,78,715	40,96,046	47,85,476
Total ..	55,20,774	53,66,295	57,96,091	53,64,744	57,72,558	66,62,962	59,66,271	61,53,969	59,38,306	66,90,105

Head of revenue realized.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	6,81,735	7,54,420	7,18,200	5,26,970	8,13,980	6,87,615	9,10,627	7,70,540	7,39,007	7,63,876	7,44,314
Stamps*	2,51,555	2,14,911	2,37,757	2,36,518	2,81,535	3,30,382	3,65,563	4,19,915	4,12,965	3,91,722	3,65,475
Income-tax*	1,14,292	1,28,890	1,33,562	1,41,120	1,63,748	1,82,452	1,93,489	2,64,275	3,17,969	2,78,146	3,35,088
Excise*	7,49,250	7,62,540	8,70,682	8,46,974	8,30,640	4,96,565	5,70,590	5,91,842	6,02,776	6,19,822	6,44,822
Local fund†	1,69,228	1,64,908	1,83,498	1,53,238	1,82,633	1,81,668	2,61,857	2,35,939	2,59,030	2,44,586	2,47,834
Other sources‡	53,38,776	59,63,302	61,59,270	67,16,970	61,99,075	78,66,142	84,56,105	91,40,410	8,29,185	8,97,300	8,95,400
Total ..	73,04,836	79,88,971	83,02,969	86,21,790	84,71,611	97,44,824	1,07,58,231	1,14,22,921	31,60,932	31,95,452	32,32,933

* The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the district.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B.

Revenue Details by Talukas for the year 1915-16.

Taluka and Mahal.	Land revenue.	Stamps.	Income tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotri ..	35,542	6,156	2,269	..	..	
Manjhand Mahal ..	26,361	..	1,559	..	..	5,343
Kohistan Mahal ..	374	130	97	..	..	
Karachi ..	57,040	3,35,100	3,13,135	..	..	2,110
Mirpur Sakro ..	61,804	1,561	1,644	..	..	2,170
Tatta ..	61,147	9,106	7,791	..	..	2,433
Ghorabari ..	81,859	1,851	1,457			1,868
Keti Bandar Mahal ..		..	583	..	..	
Mirpur Bathoro ..	1,18,577	2,544	1,685	..	..	4,004
Sujawal ..	99,251	6,504	2,058	..	..	2,380
Jati ..	99,943	1,428	1,409	..	..	3,382
Shahbandar ..	91,142	1,095	1,401	..	..	2,483
Total ..	7,33,040	3,65,475	3,35,088	6,44,822	8,95,400	26,173

Note.—Talukawar details of columns 5 and 6 are not available. Besides Rs. 26,173 on account of Taluka Local Board receipts, Rs. 2,21,661 are on account of District Local Board receipts.

TABLE XXIII.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—										
(1) Arrears ..	51,213	33,377	43,694	55,863	68,128	93,274	1,30,525	2,17,102	2,46,588	2,27,947
(2) Current ..	7,84,175	7,90,512	9,35,504	8,11,309	8,04,870	9,12,481	8,96,748	7,25,989	8,19,616	7,99,010
(3) Total ..	8,35,393	8,23,889	9,79,198	8,67,172	8,72,998	10,05,755	10,27,273	9,43,091	10,66,204	10,26,957
2. Deductions—										
(1) Remissions ..	83,836	18,303	1,15,311	1,24,513	1,79,734	65,101	3,36,970	1,74,845	48,025	1,51,119
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off.	20,103	7,648	1,994	5,473	10,370	9,457	5,116	21,408	10,296	14,797
(3) Total ..	1,03,939	25,952	1,17,305	1,29,986	1,90,104	74,558	3,42,086	1,96,253	58,321	1,65,916
3. Net demand—										
(1) Arrears ..	31,115	25,729	41,700	50,390	57,758	83,817	1,25,409	1,95,694	2,36,292	2,13,172
(2) Current ..	7,00,339	7,72,209	8,20,193	6,86,796	6,25,136	8,47,380	5,59,778	5,51,144	7,71,591	6,47,891
(3) Total ..	7,31,454	7,97,938	8,61,893	7,37,186	6,82,894	9,31,197	6,85,187	7,46,838	10,07,883	8,61,063
4. Collections—										
(1) Arrears ..	23,741	15,368	32,058	31,158	27,251	48,294	47,463	49,124	95,242	64,384
(2) Current ..	6,74,335	7,38,876	7,73,970	6,37,901	5,62,308	7,52,378	4,20,622	4,51,126	6,84,694	5,51,099
(3) Total ..	6,98,076	7,54,244	8,06,023	6,69,059	5,89,619	8,00,672	4,68,085	5,00,250	7,79,936	6,15,483
5. Balance—										
(1) Arrears ..	7,374	10,361	9,642	19,232	30,507	35,523	77,946	1,46,571	1,41,051	1,48,788
(2) Current ..	26,004	33,332	46,221	48,894	62,767	95,002	1,39,156	100,017	86,896	96,792
(3) Total ..	33,378	43,693	55,863	68,126	93,274	1,30,525	2,17,102	2,46,588	2,27,947	2,45,580

Particulars.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—											
(1) Arrears	2,45,580	1,05,384	1,25,765	1,92,277	2,52,634	2,73,427	3,38,849	1,84,276	87,373	73,958	57,050
(2) Current	8,20,400	9,10,751	7,71,335	9,31,133	8,80,607	8,89,011	8,09,991	8,61,145	8,86,436	8,55,177	7,90,912
(3) Total	10,65,980	10,16,135	8,97,100	11,23,410	11,33,241	11,62,438	11,48,840	10,45,421	9,73,809	9,29,135	8,47,962
2. Deductions—											
(1) Remissions	40,886	97,837	1,25,945	2,29,556	38,153	2,08,647	95,984	78,354	1,99,864	1,24,092	65,086
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off.	1,24,224	16,666	10,106	1,268	739	2,729	18,885	15,698	796	10,379	557
(3) Total	1,65,110	1,14,503	1,36,051	2,30,824	38,892	2,11,376	1,14,869	94,052	2,00,660	1,34,471	65,643
3. Net demand—											
(1) Arrears	1,21,356	88,718	1,15,659	1,91,009	2,51,895	2,70,698	3,19,964	1,68,577	86,577	63,579	56,493
(2) Current	7,79,514	8,12,914	6,45,390	7,01,577	8,42,454	6,80,364	7,14,007	7,82,792	6,86,572	7,31,085	7,25,826
(3) Total	9,00,870	9,01,632	7,61,049	8,92,586	10,94,349	9,51,062	10,33,971	9,51,369	7,73,149	7,94,664	7,82,319
4. Collections—											
(1) Arrears	64,033	38,511	47,071	49,561	99,547	76,855	2,19,139	1,07,755	35,458	24,982	16,190
(2) Current	7,31,453	7,37,356	5,21,701	5,90,391	7,21,375	5,35,358	6,30,556	7,56,239	6,63,733	7,12,632	7,14,170
(3) Total ..	7,95,486	7,75,867	5,68,772	6,39,952	8,20,922	6,12,213	8,49,695	8,63,994	6,99,191	7,37,614	7,30,360
5. Balance—											
(1) Arrears	57,323	50,207	68,588	1,41,448	1,52,348	1,93,843	1,00,825	60,822	51,119	38,597	40,304
(2) Current	48,061	75,558	1,23,689	1,11,186	1,21,079	1,45,006	83,451	26,553	22,839	18,453	11,655
(3) Total	1,05,384	1,25,765	1,92,277	2,52,634	2,73,427	3,38,849	1,84,276	87,375	73,958	57,050	51,959

TABLE XXIV.

Excise.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	12,090	12,049	12,197	12,100	11,986	11,744	13,009	7,862	11,475	12,730
B.—Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirit.	1. Duty on spirits ..	683	1,343	1,324	101	42	254	671	910	1,185	808
C.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty ..	3,05,793	2,64,544	2,67,533	2,81,165	2,86,201	2,59,690	2,57,486	1,63,974	2,50,465	2,79,667
	2. Distillery and license fees.	10,265	1,09,974	11,473	11,395	12,322	12,066	11,844	7,908	12,382	12,366
	3. Toddy shop license fees ..	1,205	1,125	1,200	900	925	1,325	1,425	798	1,020	1,315
	Total ..	3,17,263	3,75,643	2,80,206	2,93,460	2,99,448	2,73,081	2,70,755	1,72,680	2,63,867	2,93,348
D.—Opium and its preparation ..	1. Duty	61,888	9,196	50,689	23,031	22,999	20,206	23,394	10,788	19,095	16,693
	2. License fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Gain on sale-proceeds ..	..	..	..	6,659	5,069	4,173	5,864	25,576*	4,344	6,814
	Total ..	61,888	9,196	50,689	29,690	28,068	24,379	29,258	36,364*	23,439	23,507
E.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,542	4,694	6,693	13,891
	2. License fees ..	61,000	7,000	80,200	80,000	88,000	82,400	42,888	22,188	30,212	27,737
	Total ..	61,000	7,000	80,200	80,000	88,000	82,400	52,430	26,882	36,905	41,628
F.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari	11	53	116	..	29	..	65	13	15	112
	2. Opium	3,511	9	3,478	3,479	3,291	3,250	3,416	1,781	2,699	2,713
	Total ..	3,522	62	3,594	3,479	3,320	3,250	3,481	1,794	2,714	2,825
	Total Gross Revenue ..	4,56,446	5,12,293	4,28,210	4,18,830	4,30,864	3,95,108	3,69,604	2,46,492*	3,39,585	3,74,846

TABLE XXIV.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	13,409	12,479	13,602	13,852	17,837	22,685	26,695	20,260	23,542	24,753	42,972
B.—Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirit.	1. Duty on spirits ..	909	799	854	118	118	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty ..	2,87,307	3,09,218	3,59,470	3,44,558	3,29,754	3,82,863	4,04,924	4,19,028	4,24,584	4,16,138	4,16,023
	2. Distillery and license fees.	12,676	12,700	12,602	14,617	14,620	21,555	43,050	69,226	71,810	82,754	83,494
	3. Toddy shop license fees ..	965	1,172	1,160	2,060	1,550	1,220	1,025	1,255	1,062	1,432	926
	Total ..	3,00,948	3,23,090	3,73,232	3,61,235	3,45,924	4,05,638	4,48,999	4,89,509	4,97,456	5,00,324	5,00,443
D.—Opium and its preparation.	1. Duty ..	17,753	17,712	19,790	19,142	20,109	20,448	20,829	20,230	19,480	24,480	19,070
	2. License fees ..	11,045	11,934	11,264	13,673	13,587	10,637	22,298	16,202	13,218	16,421	13,290
	3. Gain on sale-proceeds ..	10,083	5,540	5,843	7,703	10,900	12,383	12,333	38,112	33,455	52,579	41,000
	Total ..	38,881	35,186	36,897	40,518	44,596	43,468	55,460	74,544	66,153	93,480	73,360
E.—Drugs other than opium	1. Fees on permits ..	16,223	20,226	24,924	18,804	22,773	26,128	32,660	23,317	21,296	26,180	24,986
	2. License fees ..	27,907	29,182	30,045	48,216	34,458	33,301	39,949	42,398	50,070	51,914	63,026
	Total ..	44,130	49,408	54,969	67,020	57,231	59,429	72,609	65,715	71,366	78,103	88,012
F.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	..	20	..	15	65	2	3	120	250	35	5
	2. Opium ..	54	101	65	45	50	7	33	41	12	29	101
	Total ..	54	121	65	60	115	9	36	161	262	64	106
	Total Gross Revenue ..	3,98,331	4,21,083	4,79,619	4,82,803	4,65,821	5,31,229	6,03,799	6,50,189	6,58,779	6,96,724	7,04,893

* For the whole of Sind.

Note 1.—Figures under 1895-96 to 1900-01 include those for the talukas of Sehwan, Johi and Dadu transferred to Larkana in 1901.

Note 2.—The figures up to 1901-02 are for the revenue year, those of 1902-03 for 8 months ending 31st March 1903 and the remainder are for the financial year.

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TABLE XXV.

STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	1,17,248	1,03,564	1,13,419	1,19,951	1,39,183	1,02,180	1,06,658	1,03,022	89,994	89,162
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	1,17,297	1,05,107	96,293	1,04,138	1,12,469	1,09,076	1,09,881	1,04,519	1,18,328	1,36,735
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	3,415	4,373	3,937	4,117	4,504	4,834	5,561	5,569	5,642	8,330
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	18,661	17,455	18,264	18,950	18,980	19,219	20,043	19,722	19,245	20,139
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	23,543	13,234	11,673	11,042	17,545	16,933	16,927	16,947	17,335	20,534
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	71,634	69,971	62,334	70,008	71,323	67,965	67,329	62,180	76,051	87,714
(5) Share transfer and one-anna impressed stamps.	44	74	85	21	117	125	21	101	55	18
Total ..	2,34,545	2,08,671	2,09,712	2,24,089	2,51,652	2,11,256	2,16,539	2,07,541	2,08,322	2,25,897

Sale proceeds.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	1,19,950	83,841	88,955	1,00,650	99,888	1,13,038	1,29,067	1,47,932	1,58,737	1,79,653	1,75,293
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	1,20,720	1,27,697	1,39,818	1,22,841	1,78,509	2,06,293	2,51,687	2,97,851	2,50,675	1,88,930	1,89,165
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	10,232	10,131	12,767	13,392	13,088	17,726	18,277	22,222	26,595	17,914	18,169
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps ..	11,421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis ..	25,272	28,939	27,768	24,703	33,622	36,709	33,733	60,783	49,467	27,972	29,343
(4) Impressed stamps ..	73,746	85,420	95,718	79,686	1,25,579	1,43,219	1,90,854	2,02,078	1,63,376	1,32,726	1,30,216
(5) Share transfer and one-anna impressed stamps.	49	3,207	4,565	5,060	6,220	8,639	8,823	12,768	11,237	10,318	11,437
Total ..	2,40,670	2,11,538	2,28,773	2,23,491	2,78,397	3,19,331	3,80,754	4,45,783	4,09,412	3,68,583	3,64,458

Note.—The figures under the years 1895-96 to 1901-1902 include those of the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas which have since been transferred to the Larkana district.

TABLE XXVI-A.

INCOME TAX.

Year.	Part I— Salaries.		Part II— Companies.		Part III— Securities.		Part IV— Other sources.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	713	24,700	9	2,232	45	3,509	2,495	90,777	3,262	1,21,218
1896-1897 ..	708	24,948	11	2,054	143	3,449	2,430	91,813	3,292	1,22,264
1897-1898 ..	595	25,343	7	708	108	3,513	2,220	86,893	2,930	1,16,457
1898-1899 ..	682	26,416	9	1,418	107	3,452	2,163	78,754	2,961	1,10,040
1899-1900 ..	709	27,160	9	1,334	98	4,793	2,183	82,945	2,999	1,16,232
1900-1901 ..	680	27,966	10	2,234	99	4,837	2,410	96,781	3,199	1,31,818
1901-1902 ..	676	28,168	7	2,518	98	4,718	2,375	94,774	3,156	1,30,178
1902-1903 ..	680	31,130	6	1,387	91	4,297	2,221	87,631	2,998	1,24,445
1903-1904 ..	447	24,781	6	1,604	41	3,431	1,064	78,205	1,558	1,08,021
1904-1905 ..	426	26,226	9	2,075	33	2,934	1,083	80,111	1,551	1,11,346
1905-1906 ..	403	28,292	8	2,424	43	3,564	1,043	79,626	1,497	1,13,906
1906-1907 ..	451	31,525	8	2,563	52	3,794	1,085	90,480	1,596	1,28,362
1907-1808 ..	487	34,193	10	3,998	39	3,254	1,087	90,340	1,623	1,31,785
1908-1909 ..	512	36,001	10	3,585	42	3,400	999	83,557	1,563	1,26,543
1909-1910 ..	586	41,297	12	5,062	53	3,693	1,143	1,06,497	1,794	1,56,549
1910-1911 ..	648	45,129	14	6,923	49	3,548	1,268	1,22,332	1,979	1,77,932
1911-1912 ..	738	50,329	14	7,665	81	3,703	1,351	1,22,355	2,184	1,84,052
1912-1913 ..	804	56,699	16	9,378	184	4,091	1,621	1,80,312	2,625	2,50,480
1913-1914 ..	920	58,147	17	10,998	161	3,496	1,942	2,05,503	3,040	2,78,144
1914-1915 ..	954	62,498	14	14,634	226	5,026	1,885	1,86,860	3,080	2,68,818
1915-1916 ..	915	65,343	10	11,393	278	6,691	1,969	2,24,722	3,172	3,08,149

TABLE XXVI-B.

INCOME TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000–1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500-2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	1,444	16,195	478	10,871	180	6,881	393	56,830	2,495	90,777
1896-1897 ..	1,331	15,255	493	10,918	187	6,793	419	58,847	2,430	91,813
1897-1898 ..	1,224	14,185	432	9,804	171	6,531	393	56,373	2,220	86,893
1898-1899 ..	1,212	12,881	420	9,264	172	6,247	359	50,362	2,163	78,754
1899-1900 ..	1,188	13,845	431	9,904	178	6,846	386	52,350	2,183	82,945
1900-1901 ..	1,308	14,615	464	10,360	185	6,755	453	65,051	2,410	96,781
1901-1902 ..	1,269	13,795	434	9,322	216	7,587	456	64,070	2,375	94,774
1902-1903 ..	1,185	13,330	416	9,048	201	7,532	419	57,721	2,221	87,631
1903-1904 ..	..	..	460	11,157	170	6,548	434	60,500	1,064	78,205
1904-1905 ..	..	..	471	10,431	171	6,454	441	63,226	1,083	80,111
1905-1906 ..	..	..	454	10,080	165	6,230	424	63,316	1,043	79,626
1906-1907 ..	..	..	483	10,720	164	6,126	438	73,634	1,085	90,480
1907-1908 ..	..	..	464	10,316	157	5,880	466	74,144	1,087	90,340
1908-1909 ..	..	..	421	9,644	148	5,565	430	68,348	999	83,557
1909-1910 ..	..	..	463	10,452	170	5,861	510	90,184	1,143	1,06,497
1910-1911 ..	..	..	483	10,644	207	7,671	578	1,04,017	1,268	1,22,332
1911-1912 ..	..	..	565	12,204	199	7,377	587	1,02,774	1,351	1,22,355
1912-1913 ..	..	..	603	13,652	254	9,499	764	1,57,161	1,621	1,80,312
1913-1914 ..	..	..	739	16,724	321	12,096	882	1,76,683	1,942	2,05,503
1914-1915 ..	..	..	687	15,812	320	12,082	878	1,58,966	1,885	1,86,860
1915-1916 ..	..	..	681	15,588	331	12,397	957	1,96,737	1,969	2,24,722

TABLE XXVII-A.

District Local Board.

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates ..	86,811	69,372	70,482	76,186	66,098	57,069	83,994	37,206	51,131	48,489
Education ..	1,377	1,342	1,216	1,163	1,212	1,262	1,050	436	462	544
Medical ..	2,366	2,155	2,647	59	202	220	590	116	57	724
Scientific and other minor departments ..	314	376	1,417	1,788	1,521	1,548	1,749	2,054	2,500	2,277
Civil works ..	31,828	39,633	19,835	19,785	20,715	25,446	19,119	20,618	18,927	12,386
Contribution ..	65,689	60,953	69,604	64,687	75,373	64,726	65,025	49,190	66,804	57,214
Pounds ..	3,359	2,020	2,048	2,285	3,042	866	*—248*	*—1,288*	364	966
Miscellaneous ..	3,534	3,671	2,254	1,536	1,250	755	1,830	1,006	760	759
Total ..	1,95,278	1,79,522	1,69,503	1,67,489	1,69,413	1,51,892	1,73,109	1,09,388	1,41,005	1,23,389
II.—Expenditure.										
Administration ..	4,395	4,362	4,081	4,112	4,321	4,794	5,114	4,477	4,963	4,393
Education ..	48,541	44,275	43,764	41,262	40,662	37,680	36,965	22,659	22,699	24,496
Medical ..	14,507	26,026	22,428	22,887	29,375	22,086	15,846	14,775	14,002	11,834
Scientific and other minor departments ..	2,000	5,059	8,177	8,412	10,050	8,672	9,058	8,721	10,074	9,490
Civil works	90,826	96,889	77,496	85,570	65,608	74,453	63,075	49,674	42,059	56,710
Contribution ..	5,395	2,317	1,089	1,761	14,139	2,162	2,105	983	860	1,718
Miscellaneous ..	23,985	24,473	15,222	15,388	16,360	16,499	35,334	12,952	12,106	12,062
Total ..	1,89,649	2,03,401	1,72,257	1,79,392	1,80,515	1,66,346	1,67,497	1,14,241	1,06,763	1,20,703

TABLE XXVII-A.

Particulars.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Receipts.											
Provincial rates ..	50,690	47,113	46,955	37,950	57,319	44,168	59,662	54,999	51,416	55,766	53,921
Education ..	605	581	733	619	753	920	563	8,269	831	1,039	979
Medical ..	1,334	734	2,116	768	717	1,694	4,905	11,600	3,058	854	423
Scientific and other minor departments ..	2,937	3821	3,902	4,271	4,267	4,464	5,088	7,417	6,479	6,670	7,735
Civil works ..	97,722	1,00,111	14,047	17,067	16,096	58,586	83,448	79,230	1,08,224	19,608	19,730
Contribution ..	15,222	13,231	1,15,641	94,309	1,04,091	69,874	99,423	67,534	81,689	1,53,877	1,56,660
Pounds ..	570	*—839*	*—624*	*—2,611*	*—2,410*	..	5,847	5,450	4,830	5,706	7,042
Miscellaneous ..	148	156	728	870	1,800	1,962	2,921	1,440	2,503	1,066	1,344
Total ..	1,69,228	1,64,908	1,83,498	1,53,238	1,82,633	1,81,668	2,61,857	2,35,939	2,59,030	2,44,586	2,47,834
II.—Expenditure.											
Administration ..	4,670	4,995	5,165	4,660	4,382	5,248	1,952	8,554	4,755	1,510	1,377
Education ..	28,923	32,425	34,415	40,452	42,113	38,534	45,687	51,505	52,800	61,832	64,852
Medical ..	12,861	14,845	12,855	17,938	17,002	17,401	14,052	14,853	28,451	28,572	30,110
Scientific and other minor departments. ..	9,671	10,637	11,570	11,184	12,239	14,751	13,679	12,487	14,542	13,322	17,431
Civil works ..	94,127	1,02,401	75,047	1,05,660	1,15,087	86,800	93,758	1,15,262	1,28,825	1,30,850	1,22,881
Contribution ..	1,278	1,775	1,921	5,501	2,330	25,447	7,043	17,075	5,197	5,511	5,710
Miscellaneous ..	10,864	12,436	14,110	6,525	3,816	5,215	19,734	32,512	19,359	21,636	20,518
Total ..	1,62,394	1,79,514	1,55,083	1,91,920	1,96,969	1,93,396	1,95,905	2,52,248	2,53,929	2,63,233	2,62,879

Note.—The figures for 1895-96 to 1901-02 are inclusive of the three talukas of Sehwan, Dadu and Johi since transferred to the Larkana district.

TABLE XXVII-B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

Name of Board.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	82,594	1,49,759	1,12,722	1,12,131	1,25,111	1,01,229	1,35,120	82,065	1,04,174	87,000
Taluka Local Board, Kotri-Manjhand ..	2,889	2,940	3,036	3,895	2,336	2,962	4,725	3,822	5,213	7,047
Do. do. Karachi	6,476	3,238	2,700	1,866	1,903	1,482	1,058	900	2,109	1,818
Do. do. Mirpur Sakro ..	Included in	Karachi.	3,928	3,016	3,614	2,409	2,967	1,060	2,818	1,655
Do. do. Tatta	3,700	2,814	4,433	4,845	4,542	2,089	2,835	4,716	3,302	2,900
Do. do. Ghorabari	2,825	1,281	3,684	3,099	3,998	3,215	*—230*	2,122	3,030	2,580
Do. do. Mirpur Bathoro	Included in	Sujawal.	5,185	5,417	6,045	4,723	3,393	5,186	7,203	7,189
Do. do. Sujawal	11,384	6,498	6,997	4,083	5,216	3,104	4,047	3,483	4,787	4,947
Do. do. Jati	Included in	Shahbandar.	3,147	3,265	3,560	2,922	2,893	3,328	3,833	4,545
Do. do. Shahbandar	8,053	4,131	3,570	3,661	4,236	3,632	4,669	2,656	4,538	3,709
Total ..	1,17,921	1,70,661	1,49,402	1,45,278	1,60,561	1,27,767	1,61,477	1,09,338	1,41,007	1,23,390
Expenditure.										
District Local Board	83,356	1,09,265	1,05,231	1,08,676	1,29,318	1,18,014	1,28,944	85,579	78,837	90,137
Taluka Local Board, Kotri-Manjhand ..	2,819	2,823	3,667	3,469	3,281	3,492	2,084	6,307	3,617	3,359
Do. do. Karachi	4,384	4,433	1,859	1,339	1,984	2,203	2,099	962	659	1,421
Do. do. Mirpur Sakro ..	Included in	Karachi.	3,550	3,011	4,083,	3,553	2,994	1,883	1,444	2,173
Do. do. Tatta	2,500	1,639	5,165	4,337	2,643	4,571	3,434	2,542	2,806	3,605
Do. do. Ghorabari	1,255	1,294	2,537	2,993	3,345	2,673	2,762	3,275	2,397	2,101
Do. do. Mirpur Bathoro ..	Included in	Sujawal.	6,432	4,767	3,663	6,813	3,595	3,379	8,728	3,922
Do. do. Sujawal	13,478	8,867	5,480	7,692	3,824	2,842	3,070	4,944	2,695	5,207
Do. do. Jati	Included in	Shahbandar.	3,452	4,061	1,982	3,251	2,923	2,086	2,245	3,008
Do. do. Shahbandar	7,119	6,841	4,364	3,650	3,509	3,025	3,171	3,285	3,335	5,771
Total ..	1,14,911	1,35,162	1,41,737	1,43,995	1,57,632	1,50,437	1,55,076	1,14,242	1,06,763	1,20,704

Note.—The figures against the District Local Board for the years previous to 1902-03 have been adjusted according to the present area.

Name of Board.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board ..	1,28,978	1,28,886	1,48,539	1,15,659	1,44,149	1,56,134	2,31,165	2,07,269	2,35,114	2,15,053	2,21,661
Taluka Local Board, Kotri-Manjhand.	6,136	6,699	7,170	9,976	7,969	6,323	4,271	5,078	6,861	7,075	5,343
Do. do. Karachi ..	1,216	1,097	1,873	2,324	2,342	1,908	2,075	2,688	3,898	3,140	2,110
Do. do. Mirpur Sakro ..	1,981	2,228	2,460	2,578	2,875	1,171	2,523	2,265	1,825	2,348	2,170
Do. do. Tatta ..	2,763	2,757	2,964	3,497	3,145	1,245	2,031	3,503	2,903	1,997	2,433
Do. do. Ghorabari ..	4,118	2,710	2,884	1,875	3,169	119	1,268	1,480	720	1,095	1,868
Do. do. Mirpur Bathoro .	6,735	4,838	4,677	4,742	5,325	4,588	6,060	6,076	3,383	4,686	4,004
Do. do. Sujawal ..	6,702	5,878	3,811	4,763	4,489	3,157	4,332	1,989	981	2,571	2,380
Do. do. Jati ..	4,837	4,806	4,704	3,990	4,333	3,696	5,080	4,187	1,458	4,022	3,382
Do. do. Shahbandar ..	5,762	5,009	4,416	3,834	4,837	3,327	3,052	1,404	1,887	2,599	2,483
Total ..	1,69,228	1,64,908	1,83,498	1,53,238	1,82,633	1,81,668	2,61,857	2,35,939	2,59,030	2,44,586	2,47,834
Expenditure.											
District Local Board	1,25,628	1,34,211	1,18,487	1,50,280	1,63,085	1,51,772	1,71,531	2,12,819	2,55,294	2,35,228	2,35,791
Taluka Local Board, Kotri-Manjhand.	5,249	7,303	5,873	10,476	10,900	6,070	5,743	6,010	6,775	7,019	6,701
Do. do. Karachi ..	1,081	994	1,013	1,093	2,425	3,946	3,119	2,743	3,566	3,409	2,698
Do. do. Mirpur Sakro ..	1,630	1,958	2,788	2,848	1,875	1,546	2,441	3,351	2,557	2,407	2,172
Do. do. Tatta ..	3,583	3,715	3,505	2,368	3,148	3,957	1,694	3,832	1,668	2,581	2,631
Do. do. Ghorabari ..	3,261	1,858	4,464	2,916	2,412	1,954	927	1,409	788	1,588	1,098
Do. do. Mirpur Bathoro .	8,071	8,571	5,209	3,688	4,850	5,778	3,930	6,882	1,379	4,254	4,060
Do. do. Sanjawal ..	4,779	9,356	4,525	5,952	2,368	5,444	2,786	4,330	2,715	1,526	2,141
Do. do. Jati ..	4,998	5,847	4,536	6,263	3,044	7,626	1,373	8,072	2,291	3,238	3,670
Do. do. Shahbandar ..	4,114	5,701	4,683	6,036	2,862	5,303	2,361	2,800	1,896	1,983	1,917
Total ..	1,62,394	1,79,514	1,55,083	1,91,920	1,96,969	1,93,396	1,95,905	2,52,248	2,53,929	2,63,233	2,62,879

TABLE XXVIII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of Municipality.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1852..	Karachi*	Receipts ..	11,55,648	9,73,741	12,51,409	16,72,449	18,82,725	14,05,225	20,50,536	18,49,866	15,01,858	22,71,773
		Expenditure ..	12,22,323	9,71,288	12,38,806	15,68,082	18,11,985	14,82,635	19,51,237	17,13,508	14,08,484	18,47,287
1854..	Keti Bandar	Receipts ..	5,548	5,972	6,125	6,024	6,811	6,873	6,322	5,063	6,122	5,417
		Expenditure ..	7,431	7,177	6,585	5,110	5,846	6,342	6,372	10,357	6,348	6,340
1854..	Kotri*	Receipts ..	23,278	18,954	19,181	25,572	21,964	17,481	17,514	16,757	15,540	16,955
		Expenditure ..	23,311	17,453	25,397	24,477	23,968	16,133	15,622	16,813	15,094	15,719
1856..	Manjhand	Receipts ..	2,491	2,159	2,602	2,208	2,525	2,482	2,673	2,360	2,384	3,439
		Expenditure ..	1,851	2,357	2,432	2,321	3,780	3,029	2,717	2,301	2,126	2,256
1854..	Tatta	Receipts ..	23,268	29,948	24,397	26,542	29,344	27,123	27,961	25,463	30,603	31,601
		Expenditure ..	20,939	23,353	26,315	26,456	30,275	29,022	24,140	26,590	29,149	30,996

* These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to repayment of loans deposits etc.

Year in which constituted.	Name of Municipality.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1852..	Karachi* ..	Receipts ..	30,83,877	12,61,784	17,79,448	14,84,832	20,01,756	16,09,535	49,45,519	48,06,288	46,14,440	50,11,206	44,55,304
		Expenditure .	21,35,234	10,40,413	14,37,019	14,26,567	16,01,562	14,23,523	20,63,517	25,64,851	22,50,631	27,09,319	28,12,543
1854..	Keti Bandar..	Receipts ..	40,059	6,339	6,346	6,029	6,334	6,869	38,207	37,187	35,370	34,516	34,203
		Expenditure .	6,668	5,627	6,663	6,198	6,868	8,284	7,104	7,804	7,168	6,308	6,627
1854..	Kotri* ..	Receipts ..	24,870	18,172	18,556	22,105	20,826	21,462	36,324	45,403	32,856	33,646	41,584
		Expenditure .	15,693	16,472	16,862	19,321	18,520	26,307	20,803	41,528	26,017	27,586	28,883
1856..	Manjhand ..	Receipts ..	6,782	3,133	3,337	3,419	3,595	4,125	7,555	9,382	10,268	11,837	12,214
		Expenditure	2,541	3,972	4,025	3,666	3,497	3,605	4,489	5,552	5,532	6,142	6,438
1854..	Tatta ..	Receipts ..	53,906	31,121	22,214	26,005	29,452	31,367	46,534	97,178	1,11,463	90,694	78,151
		Expenditure	29,252	28,423	31,803	32,596	30,991	32,358	32,659	35,601	59,933	62,832	65,903

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TABLE XXIX-A.

Education : Proportion of Literates, 1911 (Census).

Name of taluka and mahal.	Principal religions.	Population.			Literate.			Percentage of literates to total population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kotri	Hindu ..	6,891	3,855	3,036	1,121	1,017	104	16	26	3
	Musalman ..	33,200	18,563	14,637	558	509	49	2	3	3
	All religions ..	404	227	177	142	110	32	35	48	18
Manjhand Mahal ..	Hindu ..	4,568	2,134	2,434	774	753	21	17	35	·9
	Musalman ..	17,233	9,430	7,803	326	261	65	2	3	·8
	All religions ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohistan Mahal	Hindu ..	1,774	864	910	287	283	4	16	33	·4
	Musalman ..	16,705	9,142	7,563	88	88	..	·5	·9	..
	All religions ..	4	3	1	1	1	..	25	33	..
Karachi	Hindu	71,164	44,604	26,560	18,244	17,102	1,142	26	38	4
	Musalman ..	103,578	58,519	45,059	7,151	6,736	415	6	12	·9
	All religions ..	12,030	7,955	4,075	9,322	6,860	2,462	77	86	60
Mirpur Sakro	Hindu ..	2,076	1,144	932	248	240	8	12	21	·9
	Musalman ..	29,124	15,711	13,413	177	158	19	·6	1	·1
	All religions ..	38	11	27	2	2	..	5	18	..
Tatta	Hindu ..	7,920	4,187	3,733	1,898	1,574	324	24	38	9
	Musalman ..	38,926	21,417	17,509	636	576	60	2	3	·3
	All religions ..	375	178	197	101	83	18	27	47	9
Ghorabari	Hindu ..	2,775	1,580	1,195	317	317	..	11	20	..
	Musalman ..	28,976	15,808	13,168	227	216	11	·8	1	·08
	All religions ..	4	2	2	2	1	1	50	50	50
Keti Bandar Mahal ..	Hindu ..	759	424	335	186	181	5	25	43	1
	Musalman ..	1,025	711	314	84	68	16	8	10	5
	All religions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirpur Bathoro	Hindu ..	5,306	2,929	2,377	556	545	11	10	19	·5
	Musalman ..	33,632	18,346	15,286	388	363	25	1	2	·2
	All religions ..	4	3	1	4	3	1	100	100	100
Sujawal	Hindu ..	3,752	2,090	1,662	568	556	12	15	27	·7
	Musalman ..	30,833	16,799	14,034	176	173	3	·6	1	·02
	All religions ..	71	41	30	19	18	1	27	44	3
Jati	Hindu ..	2,492	1,421	1,071	464	441	23	19	31	2
	Musalman ..	33,187	18,084	15,103	227	203	24	·7	1	·2
	All religions ..	168	82	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahbandar	Hindu ..	2,724	1,557	1,167	538	415	123	20	27	11
	Musalman ..	29,915	16,421	13,494	158	135	23	·5	·8	·2
	All religions ..	84	45	39	1	1	..	1	2	..
Total ..	Hindu ..	112,201	66,789	45,412	25,201	23,424	1,777	22	35	4
	Musalman ..	396,334	218,951	177,383	10,196	9,486	710	3	4	·4
	All religions ..	13,186	8,551	4,635	9,594	7,079	2,515	73	83	54

TABLE XXIX-B.

TABLE XXIX-B.

EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

Class of Institution.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Institutions.											
Public. 1. Arts colleges	Institutions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pupils .. Male	77	Not available	108	87	80	134	123	122	122	165
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. High schools	Institutions	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Pupils .. Male	1,206	352	1,204	940	991	999	1,018	1,203	1,255	1,436
	Pupils .. Female	310	217	217	203	209	243	332	175	197	174
3. Middle schools (English*)	Institutions	2	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3
	Pupils .. Male	53	48	62	88	96	43	45	51	66	..
	Pupils .. Female	130	85	209	221	241	273	273	290	185	215
4. Middle schools (Vernacular).†	Institutions	10	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
	Pupils .. Male	271	148	124	187	182	240	249	229	187	232
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
5. Primary schools :—											
(a) Government	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Local board	Institutions	34	34	32	29	30	27	28	31	41	47
	Pupils .. Male	1,170	1,150	1,025	1,061	1,120	982	1,263	1,237	1,532	1,999
	Pupils .. Female	7	5	5	10	..	..	1	..	..	..
(c) Municipal	Institutions	25	19	20	23	22	25	24	24	25	23
	Pupils .. Male	1,594	760	1,263	1,140	1,466	1,778	1,751	1,714	1,740	1,627
	Pupils .. Female	734	176	114	436	556	522	568	513	687	665
(d) Aided	Institutions	23	21	29	24	26	23	25	24	24	27
	Pupils .. Male	2,457	659	2,137	1,763	2,336	2,183	2,475	2,490	2,431	2,805
	Pupils .. Female	389	24	1,002	360	673	689	637	766	680	583
(e) Unaided	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Indigenous	Institutions	148	142	124	109	106	102	115	100	96	100
	Pupils .. Male	3,409	2,468	2,799	2,652	2,515	2,537	2,810	2,924	2,196	2,839
	Pupils .. Female	1,538	1,205	1,318	1,313	1,211	1,186	1,318	537	931	290
Total Primary	Institutions	230	216	205	185	184	177	192	179	186	197
	Pupils .. Male	8,630	5,037	7,224	6,616	7,437	7,480	8,299	8,365	7,899	9,270
	Pupils .. Female	2,668	1,410	2,439	2,119	2,440	2,397	2,524	1,816	2,298	1,538

TABLE XXIX-B.

6. Training schools	Institutions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female	48	15	40	31	29	29	20	20	20	18
7. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Pupils .. Male	56	Not available	60	60	35	20	31	28	42	43
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Public	Institutions	253	237	225	205	204	197	211	198	205	215
	Pupils .. ‡ Male	10,293	5,585	8,782	7,978	8,821	8,916	9,765	9,998	9,571	11,146
	Pupils .. Female	3,156	1,727	2,905	2,574	2,919	2,942	3,149	2,301	2,726	1,945
	Total ..	13,449	7,312	11,687	10,552	11,740	11,858	12,914	12,299	12,297	13,091
Private. 1. Advanced ..	Institutions	2	6	1	2	..	..	..	4	8	4
	Pupils .. Male	58	62	59	73	..	..	..	57	172	29
	Pupils .. Female	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	18	5
Private. 2. Elementary .	Institutions	65	83	97	93	108	116	175	50	84	124
	Pupils .. Male	860	1,112	1,191	1,250	1,623	1,281	2,601	742	834	1,672
	Pupils .. Female	212	358	387	389	403	590	1,174	241	284	417
Total Private	Institutions	67	89	98	95	108	116	175	54	92	128
	Pupils .. Male	918	1,174	1,250	1,323	1,623	1,281	2,601	799	1,006	1,701
	Pupils .. Female	247	358	387	389	403	590	1,174	249	302	422
	Total ..	1,165	1,532	1,637	1,712	2,026	1,871	3,775	1,048	1,308	2,123
Grand Total	Institutions	320	326	323	300	312	313	386	252	297	343
	Pupils .. Male	11,211	6,759	10,032	9,301	10,444	10,197	12,366	10,797	10,577	12,847
	Pupils .. Female	3,403	2,085	3,292	2,963	3,322	3,532	4,323	2,550	3,028	2,367
	Total ..	14,614	8,844	13,324	12,264	13,766	13,729	16,689	13,347	13,605	15,214
B.—Percentage of Pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age..		29·0	21·1	27·2	25·8	28·4	27·6	30·5	25·7	28·4	34·4
1. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going Age ..		10·3	6·9	9·2	8·7	9·3	9·5	10·9	10·1	10·1	7·9
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..		10,471	8,770	9,632	9,731	9,921	7,584	12,001	6,901	5,658	8,187
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age ..		15·4	12·9	14·1	14·3	14·6	11·1	17·6	13·5	10·9	15·8

* Schools teaching through the medium of English.

† Schools teaching through the medium of a Vernacular.

‡ Girls attending boys' schools are included under male pupils.

Public.

Class of Institution.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A.—Institutions.											
1. Arts colleges .. Institutions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pupils .. Male	191	250	181	220	227	228	273	200	239	197	250
Pupils .. Female	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	4	7	5	6
2. High schools .. Institutions	6	8	7	7	7	8	9	8	8	8	8
Pupils .. Male	1,545	1,756	1,755	1,948	1,942	2,120	2,188	2,105	2,351	2,466	2,211
Pupils .. Female	205	224	186	200	202	215	174	175	170	179	205
3. Middle schools (English)* .. Institutions	7	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	9	10	14
Pupils .. Male	265	263	267	321	305	372	419	787	600	559	582
Pupils .. Female	314	210	186	160	196	175	163	143	107	147	229
4. Middle schools (Vernacular)† .. Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Primary schools :—											
(a) Government .. Institutions	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pupils .. Male	..	77	65	73	73	80	67	75	65	61	96
Pupils .. Female	..	25	43	43	29	34	37	35	37	44	49
(b) Local board .. Institutions	66	67	67	61	73	73	76	83	87	97	103
Pupils .. Male	2,284	2,365	2,415	2,259	2,651	2,628	2,810	2,893	3,325	3,824	4,278
Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	2	45
(c) Municipal .. Institutions	24	25	26	28	28	29	30	30	30	32	35
Pupils .. Male	1,727	1,695	1,750	1,866	1,975	2,078	2,251	2,528	2,418	2,588	2,947
Pupils .. Female	783	855	809	1,061	1,045	1,128	1,282	1,231	1,275	1,561	1,741
(d) Aided .. Institutions	28	27	27	28	29	31	29	29	31	33	34
Pupils .. Male	2,871	2,530	2,764	2,871	2,851	3,295	3,342	3,473	3,358	3,449	3,810
Pupils .. Female	723	762	665	920	804	905	872	1.001	1,126	1,306	1,501
(e) Unaided .. Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1
Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	150	166
Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..
(f) Indigenous .. Institutions	78	72	83	101	116	118	121	116	111	97	98
Pupils .. Male	2,285	1,949	2,063	2,313	2,335	2,179	2,326	2,382	2,058	1,901	2,053
Pupils .. Female	416	325	538	873	996	1,222	1,298	1,480	1,308	1,200	1,270
Total Primary Institutions	196	193	205	220	248	253	258	260	264	262	273
Pupils .. Male	9,167	8,616	9,057	9,382	9,885	10,260	10,796	11,351	11,462	11,973	13,350
Pupils .. Female	1,922	1,967	2,055	2,898	2,876	3,292	3,490	3,747	3,876	4,113	4,606
6. Training schools .. Institutions	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils .. Female	21	20	19	18	23	16	9	24	40	39	46
7. Technical and other special schools Institutions	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	6
Pupils .. Male	36	41	57	67	27	32	51	146	171	90	107
Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	25	57

Total Public .. Institutions	214	212	223	239	266	273	280	283	287	286	304
Total Public .. Pupils .. ‡Male	11,204	10,926	11,317	11,938	12,386	13,012	13,727	14,589	14,823	15,285	16,500
Total Public .. Pupils .. Female	2,364	2,422	2,448	3,278	3,298	3,700	3,839	4,098	4,219	4,508	5,149
Total ..	13,568	13,348	13,765	15,216	15,684	16,712	16,692	18,687	19,042	19,793	21,649
Private. 1. Advanced .. •Institutions	2	1	1	..	4	3	4	10	11	10	14
Private. 1. Advanced .. Pupils .. Male	67	2	..	..	98	62	66	139	180	174	240
Private. 1. Advanced .. Pupils .. Female	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	14	50	37	57
Private. 2. Elementary .. Institutions	90	79	84	54	60	86	89	74	65	65	77
Private. 2. Elementary .. Pupils .. Male	952	813	835	622	718	985	1,267	818	729	600	715
Private. 2. Elementary .. Pupils .. Female	421	281	293	366	131	317	23	223	265	221	286
Private. Total Private .. Institutions	92	80	85	54	64	89	93	84	76	75	91
Private. Total Private .. Pupils .. Male	1,019	815	835	622	816	1.047	1,333	957	909	774	955
Private. Total Private .. Pupils .. Female	421	281	328	366	131	317	32	237	315	258	343
Total ..	1,440	1,096	1,163	988	947	1,364	1,365	1,194	1,224	1,032	1,298
Grand Total .. Institutions	306	292	308	293	330	362	373	367	363	361	395
Grand Total .. Pupils .. Male	12,223	11,741	12,152	12,560	3,202	14,059	15,060	15,546	15,732	16,059	17,455
Grand Total .. Pupils .. Female	2,785	2,703	2,776	3,644	3,429	4,017	3,871	4,335	4,534	4,766	5,492
Total ..	15,008	14,444	14,928	16,204	16,631	18,076	18,931	19,881	20,266	20,825	22,947
B.—Percentage of Pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age	33·28	31·97	33·09	34·20	35·95	38·28	32·77	33·73	33·9	34·6	37·8
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age	9·39	9·11	9·36	12·29	11·56	13·55	10·55	11·96	12·8	13·4	15·5
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils	7,401	6,796	7,202	7,565	8,184	8,873	9,296	9,548	9,601	9,635	10,704
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age	20·69	19·92	20·58	22·34	22·93	24·93	30·37	31·87	16·1	16·2	18

TABLE XXIX-C.

Education : Public Institutions and Scholars therein in 1915-16.

Class of Institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards. — Managed by Government. Institutions.	Scholars.	Managed by District or Municipal Boards. Institutions.	Scholars.	Under private management. — Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds. Institutions.	Scholars.	Unaided. Institutions.	Scholars.	Total. Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arts colleges	..	..	..	..	1	256	..	..	1	256
High schools	1	477	..	..	7	1,939	..	..	8	2,416
Middle schools (English)* ..	..	..	3	253	7	295	4	263	14	811
Middle schools (Vernacular)† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools	2	145	138	9,011	132	8634	1	166	273	17,956
Training schools	..	..	1	22	1	24	..	..	2	46
Technical and other special schools	..	..	..	..	2	53	4	111	6	164
Total ..	3	622	142	9,286	150	11,201	9	540	304	21,649

* Schools teaching through the medium of English.
† Schools teaching through the medium of a Vernacular.

TABLE XXIX-D.

Education : Expenditure on Public Instruction.

Class of Institution.	Total expenditure in 1915-16. — Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Revenue of Native States.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ..	11,800	7,500	11,225	24,809	..	..	16,855	72,489
Professional colleges* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools ..	44,312	600	3,834	32,833	12,000	146	4,585	98,310
Middle schools (English)† ..	7,717	278	4,445	10,618	..	4,177	4,391	31,626
Middle schools (Vernacular)‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools ..	1,09,226	7,173	54,299	13,278	..	6,903	39,946	2,30,825
Training schools ..	2,050	..	789	..	..	..	1,443	4,282
Technical and other special schools ..	6,238	200	939	4,875	..	1,054	7,593	20,899
Total ..	1,81,343	15,751	75,831	86,413	12,000	12,280	74,813	4,58,431
Scholarships ..	1,511	3,214	1,114	70	..	309	4,683	10,901
Miscellaneous§ ..	25,038	20,534	6,667	11,435	..	3,450	6,509	73,633
Grand Total ..	2,07,892	39,499	83,612	97,918	12,000	16,039	86,005	5,42,965

* Denotes classes attached to Arts colleges.
† Schools teaching through the medium of English.
‡ Schools teaching through the medium of a Vernacular.
§ Including inspection charges.

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TABLE XXX-A.

Vital Statistics for 20 years.

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Respiratory diseases.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1896	4,07,155	12,997	31·92	10,266	25·21	34	..	197	8,319		200	175	1,341
1897		12,735	31·28	12,848	31·56	3,295	1	230	6,529		316	214	2,263
1898		10,917	26·81	10,010	24·54	2,521	..	12	4,544		384	216	2,333
1899		11,049	27·14	13,970	34·31	2,250	2,394	22	3,932		784	187	4,401
1900		9,146	24·46	20,142	49·47	2,409	3,783	262	8,120		659	209	4,700
1901	4,42,750	8,220	18·57	12,303	27·79	3,101	..	146	6,216		275	142	2,423
1902		10,982	24·80	14,058	31·75	2,115	1,981	77	6,184		343	439	2,919
1903		10,081	22·77	11,445	25·85	2,189	..	56	6,054		214	118	2,814
1904		11,128	25·13	10,997	24·84	3,213	3	81	4,654		136	152	2,758
1905		11,708	26·44	12,135	27·41	2,890	..	124	5,554		198	170	2,424
1906		10,059	22·72	13,220	29·86	2,321	364	308	6,701	719	184	124	2,499
1907		10,253	23·16	9,917	22·40	2,646	..	15	4,545	457	166	133	1,955
1908		11,444	25·85	10,387	23·46	2,835	483	164	3,747	495	166	264	2,193
1909		11,255	25·42	9,097	20·55	1,997	166	21	3,852	473	129	211	2,248
1910		12,221	27·60	9,148	20·66	1,640	489	62	3,742	525	135	180	2,375
1911	5,16,333	12,334	23·89	11,302	21·89	3,118	9	661	4,042	579	140	166	2,587
1912		12,316	23·85	12,572	24·35	1,108	1,519	502	5,440	932	262	250	2,557*
1913		11,415	22·11	9,432	18·27	444	..	84	4,773	1,092	270	179	2,590
1914		11,214	21·72	9,964	19·30	1,078	..	31	4,898	1,094	193	201	2,469
1915		13,039	25·25	10,921	21·15	1,429	2	18	5,221	1,162	192	197	2,700

* Deaths from other causes in 1912 include one from a rabid animal.

TABLE XXX-B.

Vital Statistics for the year 1915.

Taluka and Town.	Population under registration	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.	Respira-tory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Talukas.													
Kotri	:0,495	805	19·88	909	22·45	3·56	..	·02	15·93	·25	1·56	·32	·81
Manjhand Mahal	21,805	764	35·04	653	29·95	·14	..	..	26·92	·05	·23	·41	2·20
Kohistan Mahal	18,483	341	18·45	187	10·12	·05	..	..	8·12	·05	·22	·38	1·30
Karachi	34,869	383	10·98	236	6·77	·66	·29	..	5·28	..	·06	·09	·40
Mirpur Sakro	31,238	382	12·23	250	8·00	..	..	..	6·08	·13	·13	·58	1·09
Tatta	47,221	795	16·84	489	10·36	·74	..	..	6·14	·38	·59	·15	2·35
Ghorabari	33,539	424	12·64	421	12·55	..	..	..	10·82	·03	·06	·63	1·01
Mirpur Bathoro	g8,942	840	21·57	748	19·21	2·72	..	·03	13·05	·23	1·03	·36	1·80
Sujawal	34,656	800	23·08	677	19·53	..	..	..	14·25	·20	1·04	·46	3·58
Jati	35,847	824	22·99	579	16·15	.03	..	..	14·47	·17	·20	·22	1·06
Shahbandar	32,723	712	21·76	483	14·76	..	..	..	12·91	·09	·46	·31	·98
Town.													
Karachi	1,46,515	5,969	40·74	5,289	36·10	7·62	·05	..	5·93	·90	6·52	·48	14·58
Total	4,42,750	13,039	25·25	10,921	21·15	2·77	·03	·004	10·11	·37	2·25	·38	5·28

TABLE XXXI.

TABLE XXXI.

Hospitals and Dispensaries (1915).

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients treated during the year.						
							1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Hospitals.			Rs.									
1	Karachi civil hospital	I	Not known.	82,867	Indoor ..	199	1,076	1,668	1,661	2,425	1,861	1,677	1,947
					Out-door ..		7,767	4,698	4,011	4,988	6,527	6,920	9,379
2	N.-W. R. Kotri hospital	VI	Do.	..	In-door ..	47	652	9	9	42	498	598	381
					Out-door ..		10,689	495	1,237	1,125	6,434	7,303	7,614
3	Lady Dufferin female hospital, Karachi ..	IV	1898	38,776	In-door ..	45	..	..	128	176	310	350	235
					Out-door ..	106	..	..	2,696	4,496	5,456	6,552	8,401
	Dispensaries.												
4	Karachi Lyari dispensary	III	1874	3,511	In-door ..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..		8,733	6,829	8,414	9,891	14,470	16,001	19,622
5	Edulji Dinshaw dispensary, Karachi	III	1877	2,769	In-door ..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..		16,204	9,124	10,182	11,290	13,151	12,935	19,209
6	Jaffer Fadu dispensary, Karachi	III	Not known.	2,871	In-door ..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..		11,003	9,051	7,859	10,190	12,705	11,307	10,484
7	Ranchore lines dispensary, Karachi	III	1905	2,676	In-door ..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bachubai Edulji Dinshaw dispensary, Keamari ..	III	1888	4,960	In-door ..	47	23	13	42	54	16	46	18
					Out-door ..		5,268	2,886	3,092	2,941	3,777	3,793	3,777
9	Manora dispensary	I	1856	2,831	In-door ..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..		8,367	4,644	5,342	5,282	6,076	7,523	8,138
10	Victoria Jubilee dispensary Kotri	III	1894	3,264	In-door ..	83	66	90	71	30	51	45	60
					Out-door ..		6,820	4,651	4,724	4,637	6,015	7,611	7,380
11	Jamnabai dispensary, Tatta	III	1873	8,322	In-door ..	104	38	26	39	35	68	43	52
					Out-door ..		10,415	5,862	6,627	7,642	8,427	8,548	6,536
12	Keti Bandar	III	1862	1,741	In-door ..	29	12	15	13	13	12	7	9
					Out-door ..		1,539	1,782	2,094	2,403	2,074	1,784	2,030
13	Jerruck	III	Not known.	..	In-door ..	21	10	1	7	9	4	5	4
					Out-door ..		2,012	196	872	2,035	1,794	2,009	2,728

14	Mirpur Bathoro	III	1860	6,157	In-door ..	18	46	17	30	22	45	75	56
					Out-door ..		3,716	1,720	1,588	2,050	2,283	1,567	2,737
15	Thana Bula Khan	III	Not known.	2,638	In-door ..	39	2	6	..	5	8	10	17
					Out-door ..		2,005	1,040	351	1,754	1,763	2,480	2,169
16	Jati dispensary with branch at Ladiun ..	III	1899	1,898	In-door ..	28	..	..	..	10	38	15	12
					Out-door ..		..	..	..	1,369	3,651	2,889	2,385
17	Ladiun	III	1912	..	In-door ..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..								
18	Mirpur Sakro	III	1908	1,549	In-door ..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..								
19	Sujawal	III	1908	1,845	In-door ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..								
20	Manjhand	III	1912	1,408	In-door ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..								
21	N.-W. R. Loco., Karachi cantonment	VI	1899	..	In-door ..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..		1,957	1,935	1,356	1,362	2,165	2,227	2,815

I—State, public. II—(iv) State, special. III—Local funds and municipal dispensaries. IV—Private aided dispensaries. VI—Railway dispensaries.

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients treated during the year.												
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Hospitals.													
1	Karachi civil hospital	1,688 / 8,882	1,543 / 8,639	1,502 / 9,695	10,233	9,771	11,667	13,200	14,097	12,734	14,505	16,869	16,800	17,560
2	N. W. R. Kotri hospital	175 / 7,359	199 / 5,294	143 / 5,132	7,445	6,004	6,600	6,633	5,462	4,677	5,569	6,186	5,164	4,352
3	Lady Dufferin female hospital, Karachi ..	258 / 9,324	206 / 9,811	294 / 12,572	381 / 12,946	479 / 12,466	602 / 11,070	501 / 9,579	484 / 9,619	647 / 12,455	641 / 13,436	776 / 13,176	768 / 12,696	861 / 13,770
	Dispensaries.													
4	Karachi Lyari dispensary	.. / 18,997	.. / 18,636	.. / 16,252	16,920	16,249	20,529	19,095	16,518	19,278	22,929	27,434	27,819	25,759
5	Edulji Dinshaw dispensary, Karachi ..	.. / 17,552	.. / 17,047	.. / 16,796	18,329	17,636	17,629	17,002	14,843	13,827	15,824	15,169	12,828	11,921
6	Jaffer Fadu dispensary, Karachi	.. / 7,753	.. / 10,517	.. / 19,890	24,300	20,645	10,349	10,917	8,535	8,452	11,927	11,188	11,479	10,331
7	Ranchore lines dispensary, Karachi	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / 1,378	8,068	9,447	12,013	13,058	12,510	12,271	17,849	18,239	17,952	17,352
8	Bachubai Edulji Dinshaw dispensary, Keamari ..	21 / 3,364	30 / 3,726	24 / 4,899	5,227	5,973	5,424	5,709	4,469	5,343	6,761	7,129	6,499	5,382
9	Manora dispensary ..	.. / 7,126	.. / 7,827	.. / 6,840	8,419	7,951	7,620	3,501	3,357	3,460	4,353	4,642	4,717	3,291
10	Victoria Jubilee dispensary, Kotri	27 / 7,626	27 / 5,344	26 / 5,765	6,767	6,756	6,362	6,698	5,799	4,576	5,569	7,279	7,488	5,984
11	Jamnabai dispensary, Tatta	44 / 8,373	49 / 9,597	57 / 8,808	9,153	6,795	6,013	8,455	9,599	10,240	6,655	9,029	12,481	10,951
12	Keti Bandar	9 / 2,485	14 / 2,552	14 / 2,278	1,366	1,615	1,369	1,844	1,931	1,962	2,002	1,614	2,195	2,366
13	Jerruck	5 / 2,419	7 / 1,873	10 / 1,905	1,763	1,339	1,456	1,929	3,002	2,901	2,942	2,049	2,065	2,355
14	Mirpur Bathoro	41 / 2,942	27 / 3,017	15 / 3,238	6,505	6,077	6,304	6,146	4,699	3,935	3,326	4,421	4,633	3,412
15	Thana Bula Khan	6 / 1,841	12 / 1,895	25 / 1,844	2,316	2,459	2,371	1,450	1,726	1,556	1,940	2,557	2,668	2,466
16	Jati dispensary with branch at Ladiun ..	23 / 2,418	13 / 1,271	26 / 3,141	3,493	2,802	2,936	2,898	2,484	3,262	3,596	2,508	3,146	3,239

17	Ladiun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	1,547	4,306	5,196
18	Mirpur Sakro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,846	1,280	1,482	1,770	2,009	2,388	1,639
19	Sujawal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,721	2,921	2,293	2,825	3,173	5,403	4,875
20	Manjhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	959	1,149
21	N.-W. R. Loco., Karachi cantonment	..	2.390	2,008	3,550	3,379	3,054	3,375	3,639	4,393	3,349	5,957	5,398	6,577	5,096

TABLE XXXII.

VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Successful vaccination	Urban	5,084	4,654	4,721	5,068	6,462	5,078	4,198	4,666	4,731	4,999
	Rural	8,960	10,285	8,424	8,835	8,243	8,161	7,869	7,772	7,041	7,160
	District	14,044	14,889	13,145	13,908	14,705	13,239	12,067	12,438	11,772	12,159
Successful re-vaccination	Urban	2,943	1,002	509	211	1,141	1,747	637	306	302	443
	Rural	1,926	1,626	1,065	638	687	1,046	670	496	285	236
	District	4,869	2,628	1,574	849	1,828	2,793	1,307	802	587	679
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban	70·31	49·54	45·81	46·24	66·59	59·78	38·72	39·79	37·15	39·25
	Rural	36·64	49·96	31·97	31·92	30·08	31·02	25·76	25·29	22·96	23·08
	District	46·01	42·62	35·81	35·89	40·23	39·01	29·95	29·65	27·68	28·75

Particulars.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Successful vaccination	Urban	6,498	4,593	5,209	5,459	6,056	6,001	6,147	6,285	5,321	4,825	5,761
	Rural	7,335	4,856	5,022	4,985	4,371	4,752	6,304	4,813	6,427	8,188	7,606
	District	13,833	9,449	10,231	10,444	10,427	10,753	12,451	11,098	11,748	13,013	13,367
Successful re-vaccination	Urban	1,534	599	1,238	680	291	641	473	549	403	420	311
	Rural	254	112	46	82	48	54	275	164	154	192	215
	District	1,788	711	1,284	762	339	695	748	713	557	612	526
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban	63·02	40·74	50·58	48·17	49·80	52·12	40·60	41·91	35·10	32·16	37·32
	Rural	23·78	15·57	15·88	15·88	13·05	15·06	18·34	13·88	18·35	23·37	21·81
	District	34·98	22·75	25·79	25·10	24·11	25·64	25·30	22·64	23·59	26·12	26·63

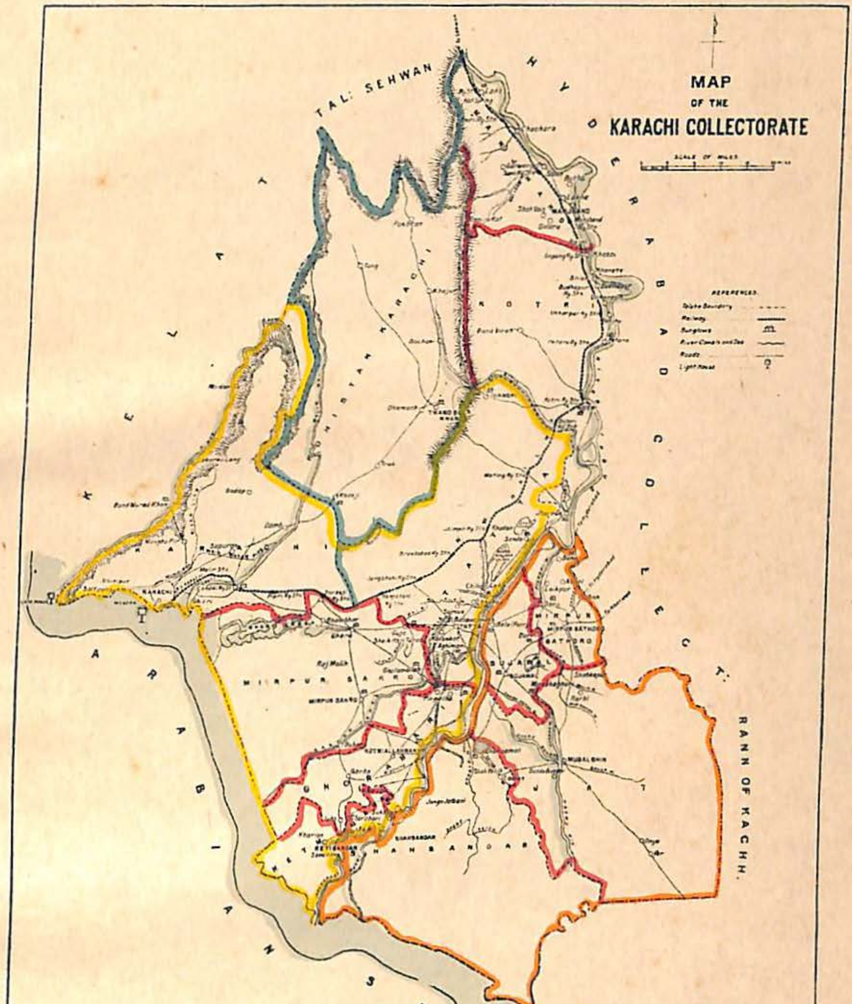
TABLE XXXIII.

LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896	2	380	75	10	..	5	25	17
1897	4	474	49	..	..	1	18	56
1898	4	485	44	..	..	..	21	47
1899	1	1,039	46	..	..	5	34	49
1900	14	1,003	20	..	..	3	39	32
1901	2	460	21	171	..	..	26	15
1902	3	171	20	..	..	1	8	36
1903	2	181	41	4	..	..	18	16
1904	8	222	36	..	..	1	26	34
1905	11	499	32	1	..	1	33	85
1906	8	706	62	17	..	1	35	67
1907	10	545	34	31	..	2	34	35
1908	3	497	58	20	..	..	36	809
1909	1	297	54	19	..	1	36	802
1910	1	40	47	4	..	1	11	731
1911	6	12	48	..	..	1	7	267
1912	2	24	51	4	..	1	7	481
1913	3	93	48	81	..	1	7	212
1914	2	91	43	81	..	1	5	531
1915	4	173	44	..	..	..	10	247

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MAP
OF THE
KARACHI COLLECTORATE
SCALE OF MILES
REFERENCES.
TAL: SEHWAN
HYDERABAD COLLECT:
RANN OF KACHH.
KELAT
ARABIAN SEA
KOHISTAN KARACHI
KOTRI
KARACHI
MIRPUR SAKRO
MIRPUR BATHORO
SUJAWAL
GHORABARI
SHAHBANDAR
JATI
KETI